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Soviet Union

Vol III No 177

12 September 1986

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TASS REPORTS NEW NUCLEAR TEST IN NEVADA

LD120315 Moscow TASS in English 2048 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports.

A spokesman for the U.S. Energy Department in the Nevada test range said that on Thursday the United States conducted a new nuclear test codenamed "Aleman". In his words it was linked with the development of nuclear weapons. The nuclear device was exploded in an underground silo at a depth of nearly 500 metres at a distance of roughly 120 kilometres from Las Vegas. As the spokesman for the Energy Department said the yield of the blast was less than 20 kilotons.

He said that the latest nuclear test in Nevada had been the ninth officially announced blast this year. A total of 655 officially announced nuclear tests have been conducted by the USA since 1951.

The latest blast is already the sixteenth test to have been announced by Washington since the Soviet Union introduced its unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts. Considering the tests, which have not been announced at all, the United States has conducted over that period a total of 20 nuclear blasts. The public organisation American Peace Test says that the United States intends to continue nuclear testing. Thus, in particular, on September 26 a nuclear blast codenamed Labquark is to be conducted. Another three nuclear tests have been scheduled for October.

The main cause why these tests are conducted is to carry on the programme for developing new types of nuclear weapons to replenish the existing arsenal, noted Robert Norris and Thomas Cochran, officials of the U.S. Natural Resources Defence Council, in an article published in the newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST. The U.S. military laboratories, scientists say, are at present engaged in work to create nuclear pumped weapons for the star wars programme and other aims. They claim that from 500 to 1,000 nuclear tests will be necessary for their development effort. According to the authors, the imposition of a mutual moratorium on nuclear blasts, which is now unilaterally observed by the Soviet Union, will gradually slow down, and in the final analysis, halt the process of the creation of these weapons, a development which the Pentagon fears.

Scientists from the Natural Resources Defence Council, who are participating in the joint Soviet-American experiments, say that at present there are technical facilities for the verification of observance of the ban on nuclear testing. It takes only political will to introduce such a moratorium.

U.S. TESTS ANTIMISSILE SYSTEM IN NEW MEXICO

LD120618 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 12 TASS -- The United States has conducted another test of its new anti-missile system. According to a Pentagon spokesman, a modernized Patriot anti-aircraft missile was launched from the White Sands, New Mexico, Missile Range on Thursday.

For the first time, the missile, designed to destroy enemy planes, intercepted and destroyed a Lance missile in flight.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS [AP] observed that the test was carried out within the framework of the programme of developing weapons to be used tactical missiles, initiated by the Pentagon in 1984. 56 million dollars were allocated o the Defence Department for these purposes this year alone.

The AP noted that the new anti-missile system was intended for deployment on the territory of the Western European NATO countries.

U.S. RADAR ARRAYS SEEN VIOLATING ABM TREATY

PM111407 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Sep 86 First Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel I. Gorev under the rubric "Exposed by the Facts": "A Blatant Challenge. The United States Is Violating the ABM Treaty"]

[Text] The U.S. attitude to the observance of international agreements has recently come under close scrutiny by the progressive public. This is no accident. The U.S. Adminstration's recent decision to stop observing Soviet-American agreements in the strategic offensive arms limitation sphere -- the SALT I Interim Agreement and the SALT II Treaty -- was a clear challenge to the cause of peace. The all-embracing program for rearming America, adopted by Washington in 1981, does not fit the framework of these very important documents. Of the two possibilities -- observance of agreements or the arms race -- the latter was chosen.

One cannot help noticing that something similar is threatening the ABM Treaty as well. It is obviously getting in the way of the implementation of the program for creating extensive ABM defenses, announced by the U.S. Administration in 1983, and proving an obstacle to the implementation of the Pentagon's plans for attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union. U.S. military circles make no bones about this. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger plainly stated: "We must consider the possibility of actually breaking with the ABM Treaty."

It must be stressed that people in the United States are not confining themselves to statements but are actually contravening the ABM Treaty. This is evidenced by the deployment of the big Pave Paws phased array radar station in Greenland (Thule) and preparations for the construction of one in Britian (Fylingdales). Under the ABM Treaty the sides pledged not to deploy missile attack warning radar stations, except on the periphery of their national territory and oriented outward. Major phased array radar stations must not be deployed outside permitted ABM areas (the Grand Forks ICBM base, which is on U.S. territory, in the state of North Dakota, is one such area), outside ABM test sites (the United States has set up sites on Kwajalein Atoll and at White Sands, New Mexico), except for the purpose of tracking objects in outer space or for use as national technical means of verification (kontrol).

Official Pentagon spokesmen have made it plain that the radar stations in Greenland and Britain are missile attack warning stations. So the question arises: Since when have Greenland, which belongs to Denmark, and Britain been U.S. territory or its periphery?

The work being done to construct the new radar stations at the ballistic missile early warning station missile attack warning posts (Thule and Fylingdales) is portrayed by the United States as modernization of the existing radar stations. [paragraph continues]

These claims are obviously false. Even Pentagon spokesmen refer to these radar stations as new ones. For example, G. Keyworth, former under secretary of defense for research and engineering, made it clear to Congress that "the conventional radar stations constructed 20 years ago in Thule are being replaced with a new phased array radar station."

It is perfectly obvious that the construction of a fundamentally different, phased array radar station has been going on since 1984 at the post in Thule, Greenland, to replace the existing four old conventional antenna radar stations. This station is similar to the Pave Paws radar stations which have been deployed or are being constructed on U.S. territory. The potential of the new station in Thule will far exceed the potential of large radar stations as stipulated by the countries [as published] in the ABM Treaty. The new radar station should provide a larger scanning area, increased range, and the capability to track a large number of targets simultaneously.

Confirmation of the fact that new facilities are being constructed at the Thule post in Greenland is provided by this photograph published in a U.S. magazine [the article is accompanied by a small photograph apparently showing a Pave Paws radar installation]. The antenna of the old radar station can be seen behind the antenna system building which is under construction and which is a closed structure around 80 meters high with two planar phased arrays. The Soviet side has repeatedly warned the United States of the illegality of its actions in connection with the construction of the new radar station in Greenland and has proposed a constructive solution to the question, but the United States has not responded positively to the USSR's proposal.

The new U.S. radar station in Britain will also be an obvious violation of the ABM Treaty. Unlike the other Pave Paws stations, this one will have three phased arrays, ensuring all-round observation, as well as a bigger capacity. In this case there can be no question of modernization because the plan is to builld a fundamentally new facility: A station of a fundamentally new design will be constructed to replace the radar station which does not have a phased array. This is confirmed by authoritative Western experts who participated in the preparation of the ABM Treaty.

The Soviet Union has warned both the U.S. and British Governments about actions incompatible with the treaty. Nevertheless, in May London officially announced the decision to permit the United States to deploy a new Pave Paws radar station at the Fylingdales post.

These are just a few examples of the scornful U.S. attitude to observance of the ABM Treaty. Yet it is the foundation stone, curbing the strategic arms race, on which future accords in the offensive arms limitation sphere can be built. Washington's line of undermining existing agreements and destroying a system of mutual commitments elaborated through joint efforts is further evidence of the adventurist U.S. course of trying to attain military superiority over the Soviet Union and contradicts the peoples' peace-loving aspirations.

ARBATOV, FALIN, GOLDANSKIY EYE DOOMSDAY CLOCK

PM111701 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 36, 7 Sep 86 p 5

["Notes From a Press Conference" prepared by Yuriy Bandura and Yuriy Buksin: "Before We Have Only Seconds"]

[Text] Seven minutes to midnight. That was the time shown in 1980 by the symbolical clock on the cover of a U.S. magazine. "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists", to remind people how near we have come to the brink of the thermonuclear abyss: seven minutes to catastrophe. A year later the hands on the dial were moved three minutes closer to the tragic end of civilization, after the experts had assessed the nature of the Reagan adminitration's new military programmes.

Question by MN: What is the time shown by this clock today, after the extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear blasts till January 1, 1987?

Academician Georgiy Arbatov, Director, Institute of the USA and Canada, USSR Academy of Sciences:

Today, two hands are gripping the handle used to set the clock's hands. One of them is striving to set the hands back and, maybe, even to push the hands nearer to the fateful line. We are at present at the decisive frontier and the future will show which hand is the stronger. But the matter is not only in the future. I think that the direction in which the hands will move depends on everybody -- the Europeans, the Asians, the Americans and the Soviet people. On everyone. This is our common concern.

Valentin Falin, Board Chairman, NOVOSTI Press Agency:

The clock, which for a long time used to be a symbol, has turned now into a sort of reality. Considering the deployment in Western Europe of U.S. first-strike weapons when their flight time to target is 6-8 minutes, the 54 minutes left behind already correspond to reality -- we are living six minutes to war. And if we assume that the Americans start to implement the SDI programme, then humanity will find itself removed from war by only 30 seconds. In that case, any short-circuit in the system called Strategic Defense Initiative will entail irreversible consequences. Therefore, the question of how to reverse the clock hands is a task for the entire humanity and a very pressing task. Because the clock is working -- it is registering your time and our time.

Academician Vitaliy Goldanskiy, member, Committee of Soviet Scientists for Peace, Against Nuclear Threat; editor-in chief, "Chemistry of High Energies" Magazine:

I'd like only to add using the now so popular chess terminology, that the world is faced with the grave danger of the flag falling on the clock. And this first move needed in this time of trouble is the immediate ending of nuclear tests. [answer ends]

Yes, time imperiously demands action in the name of peace. The prolongation by the USSR of a moratorium is a befitting reply to this demand -- such was the consensus of opinion of the three experts who spoke to the journalists at the Press Centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

"The further on, the more clear it becomes that the ending of nuclear blasts is not simply a second-rate measure. It is not just a political gesture and not simply a symbol of goodwill, but a major practical step of paramount importance, and I stress -- a practical step along the road towards the ending of the nuclear arms race and removal of the nuclear threat," Georgiy Arbatov said at the press conference.

The people at the Press Centre were offered to imagine a mirror situation -- The USA does not detonate nuclear blasts for a year and then declares that it is extending this nuclear Lent, so to speak, for six more months, whereas the USSR is continuing, meanwhile, exploding one bomb after another, and its media simply keeps silent about this. It is easy to imagine the Biblical wrath the U.S. press, TV and radio would be raining down on us every day -- and would probably be right in so doing. But not we are encountering an absolutely different situation."

This situation is simple: The latest Soviet proposals encounter in the USA a sort of conspiracy of silence. And it is not a spontaneous, but a well-organized conspiracy.

An example was cited at the press conference: The U.S. NBC TV network conceived an interesting series of programmes-dialogues, with the participation of prominent people from the USSR and the USA _- defence and foreign ministers, military leaders from the general staffs and, maybe, political leaders. The U.S. Government, however, was against the idea.

The pressure is mounting. A few days ago, Donald Reagan, White House Chief of Staff, openly hinted, in a very annoyed manner, that the attention given to the Soviet moratorium would be regarded as the mode of action which the USSR was aiming to achieve.

The irritation is quite understandable. The NEW YORK TIMES wrote, a day before the peremptory shout voiced in Santa Barabara by the White House spokesman: The Reagan Administration.... is having trouble shaping the public debates over the issue of nuclear testing is synonymous in the public mind with the arms race and that the idea of stopping testing is one of that appeals to the popular imagination."

But what appeals to the popular imagination foes not appear at all to the imagination of those who govern this people. The White House, ever since Hiroshima Day 1985 when the Soviet state imposed a moratorium on its own nuclear tests, has been rejecting the very idea of ending tests of nuclear weapons.

Answering the question by the correspondent of the GDR TV, Valentin Falin said that the Soviet moratorium offers a realistic opportunity for a transfer to the fulfillment of the accords, reached in Geneva last year:

"The question of ending nuclear weapon tests is today the most simply question both technially and politically. It is simple because the USSR has not been testing for a year already. It is simple because the goodwill on the part of the USA is indicated above all to settle the question. In the current year the USSR has made various proposals in order to reach the relevant accords. Unfortunately, the U.S. side did not accept a single one and, if we were to judge by the facts, they were not even considered seriously. In the meanwhile, the answer to what both powers want for the future, is contained precisely in nuclear weapon tests or in rejecting them -- do they want to further expand preparations for a nuclear war or have they really decided to reverse the events in this field and bring about the deatomization of the world?"

Why, then, does the USA not agree to the moratorium? Why does it continue to deafen the Earth with new blasts? This question it continue to defen the Earth with new blasts? This question was subjected to all-around discussion at the press conference. Answering it, Vitaliy Goldanskiy explained:

"The necessary components of all nuclear weapons are the explosives of the A-bombs and the 'fuse' of a thermonuclear mixture in the H-bombs. The explosives are plutonium, uranium-235 or uranium-238, and the 'fuse' is lithium deuteride or a deuterium-lithium mixture. [paragraph continues]

All of them are absolutely stable in the nuclear sense, and only the third one -- a component of the deuterium-tritium mixture -- lasts only a few years (its half-life is equal to 12.5 years). That's why tritium is periodically replaced in thermonuclear weapons. This is done without any nuclear blasts.

"Nuclear weapons go off when uranium-235 or plutonium are transferred to a supercritical state. This is achieved either by 'shooting' one block of a relevant substance into another, or by subjecting this substance to pressure from all sides with the aid of conventional explosives. Therefore, the design of each nuclear bomb, warhead, or shell includes a charge of conventional explosive, as well as detonators for this explosive which include mechanical, electric and radioengineering devices. And, lastly, nuclear weapons include all sorts of assembly-structural parts made of different materials.

"When the weapons are in storage, all sorts of 'destructive' processes may be taking place in them. For example, the charges of conventional explosives may crack or suffer from chemical decay and uranium and plutonium are rather sensitive to corrosion.

"The matter is, however, that if we speak of already tested, series-produced nuclear weapons already accepted by the army, then there is no need for test explosions to check up on the weapons' reliability. It is enough to check up on its separate components. The weapon can even be tested as a whole, but without the nuclear components. All sorts of methods of flaw detection and introscopy which make it possible to 'look inside the material' and methods of non-destructive control which are already very well developed, exist for this purpose."

Academician Goldanskiy's conclusion:

"Nuclear tests are really needed only for the development of new weapons systems, when, for example, it is necessary to secure a greater yield with the same size weapon, to reduce the weight or the size of the weapon, or to adapt the shape of nuclear warheads to new types of carriers. Explosions are also used to check up on the multiple-warhead capability, to test the behaviour of the warhead in extreme conditions, for example, within strong radiation fields. They are also used to study the possibility of pumping of an X-ray laser by a nuclear blast for the SDI programme (this is already the nuclear weapons of third generation). There are also reports of plans to use -- along with uranium-235 and plutonium -- also transplutonium elements such as, for example, californium. This makes it clear that when there is talk about 'testing of reliability' what is really meant is testing (by explosions) new means for waging thermonuclear war."

This is a well-grounded conclusion. However, modernization is not the USA's only goal. Valentin Falin drew attention to Washington's other goal:

"The Americans persist on a policy that attempts to draw the USSR into the race of developing new weapons systems. And such systems are getting costlier with each passing day. In other words, the idea is to employ the dangerous method of waging war without the practical employment of weapons. The USA has officially been adhering to this course since 1947 when the objective was formulated: to put the USSR in such unfavourable external conditions under which its system would be functioning under maximum stresses imposed from outside."

According to Georgiy Arbatov, similar goals can be discerned also in the U.S. Star Wars programme. The Academician substantiated his conclusion with the following example:

"A group of Soviet scientists recently visited the USA. And the U.S. space weapons experts from the Livermore Laboratory went out of their way to try to persuade us: 'Let's build up strategic defence together!' They even invited us to visit their laboratory. But why did they ask at all? Because they are counting on undermining us economically. But we state well in advance that all such plans made by Washington will fail. And, by the way, the Americans are already undermining their own positions by exorbitant military spending."

However, Washington's plans are dangerous not at all because they are doomed to failure. The danger is that the piling up of ever new heaps of arms is creating a situation that can escape the control at any moment.

Valentin Falin said: "If things develop the way Washington's leaders wish them to develop -- and there is talk in Washington about the need of adding to the U.S. arsenals of not only binary, but bacteriological weapons as well, then the question of 'whether the catastrophe will happen' will be replaced with the question 'when will it happen?'"

Do the people in the White House realize the inevitability of such an outcome? Georgiy Arbatov answered this question:

"I think, the USA will change its stand when it becomes clear to the U.S. leaders that it is impossible to act otherwise, when the situation that is taking shape both in the USA and in the world will force them to do so.

"I remember discussing recently the breakdown in Chernobyl with an American friend of mine. He admitted that this tragedy dictates absolutely new approaches. He said that the most terrible act the USSR could commit against the USA could be to explode all its nuclear warheads on its own territory. Then, he said, you in the USSR would die in an instant and nearly painless death whereas we, Americans, would have to die for a long time tormented by nightmares. And that is really a facet of the present-day situation.

The situation, apparently, is really approaching the critical point, if it is already putting certain people into a suicidal dead end, where the only choice left is between instant death and death dragged out for decades. A sinister alternative. But it is also begotten by reality -- by the cruel realities of the thermonuclear age.

Capitalizing on the "mirror method" already mentioned at the press conference, it would be the easiest thing in the world to readdress the American's recommendation to Washington. But the USSR is proposing something different. It proposes not a method for a kill all, but a way for survival. And by introducing the moratorium the USSR has already taken to this road.

That is why one would like to believe that Washington would really start seeking qualitatively new approaches to our time. One would like this metamorphosis, if it is fated to happen at all, to happen as soon as possible. However, one cannot as yet see, alas!, any tangible signs of a turn towards common sense in the top echelons of the U.S. Administration. What is much more noticeable is something quite different:

the reluctance to make even the first step along the road to ending nuclear tests;

an obsession with the Strategic Defense Initiative;

the outdated adherence to aggravating tensions in different global areas (as it is done today in the Mediterranean, offshore Libya);

the preparedness to discard the SALT-2 treaty.

Neither did journalists fail to notice the words recently spoken by Larry Speakes, White House Deputy Press Secretary. He said that if the Russians wanted a summit, that was good, if they didn't that suited the Americans fine, too. Everyone who cherishes a peaceful future wants a new Soviet-U.S. summit -- granted there is a relevant political climate and the U.S. administration is prepared to start, at long last, the stone rolling. Everybody, that is, except the USA whose stand was explained by Speakes: as it turns out Washington is highly indifferent to whether the summit will or will not be held.

But, then, is it really indiffierent? According to Valentin Falin, the disdainful indifference of the White House spokesman was nothing else but evidence of the sheer arrogance which has become deeply rooted in Washington. It is tantamount to the confession: "We don't care whether or not there will be a nuclear war."

However, the blasts in Nevada show that the White House's indifference is a mask. Because war preparations are going on full swing.

Georgiy Arbatov sees under the mask of the current administratio the desire to destroy -- even before 1988, the year of the next presidential elections, -- as many of the obstacles as possible that are blocking the road to the arms race, so that Ronald Reagan's successors will not be able to rehabilitate anything, no matter how much they would like to do so. A participant in the press conference called such a strategy -- the "bulldozer syndrome".

The bulldozer of catastrophe continues to squash the world's security. We are reminded of this by the symbolical clock which is leaving us less and less time to avert tragedy.

PANEL DISCUSSES GORBACHEV REPLIES TO RUDE PRAVO

LD112358 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1820 GMT 11 Sep 86

["The Time for Solutions" program, presented by international affairs writer Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, with ZYCIE WARSZAWY journalist Andrzej Bajorek, NEPSZABADSAG journalist Peter Dunai, and Stefan Babiak, Prague Radio correspondent in Moscow, all speaking in Russian; video shows Shishlin and the three participants seated at a table in the studio]

[Text] [Shishlin] Hello, comrades. I want first of all to introduce those taking part in our discussion today. Andrzej represents the Polish newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY -- Andrzej Bajorek. Peter Dunai represents the Hungarian paper NEPSZABADSAG, and Stefan Babiak works as the representative of Prague radio here in Moscow.

Well, as you will have guessed, the subject we will be talking about today is the recent replies of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to questions from the chief editor of RUDE PRAVO, Zdenek Horeni. Naturally, these replies convey clearly the consistent and principled course of the Soviet State toward overcoming the danger of war and curtailing the arms race. However, one of the arguements resorted to by the oponents of the Soviet moratorium is this: They say, well, a moratorium's all very fine, but what the world is actually facing is a string of highly complex problems which are also awaiting a solution; in partiuclar, there's the problem of reducing strategic armaments, abolition of chemical weapons. A multitude of probelms that could be mentioned. But the moratorium is the first and most indispensable step toward calling a halt. The more so since the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are not in any way turning their backs on the other burning international questions, but are, on the contrary, proposing entirely resonable compromise formulas for settling them.

What stands out in the replies of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is his strict realistic assessment of the actions, not only of those forces that advocate the creation of a radically healtheir international political climate, but also of the opponents of the policy of easing tension, of the policy of reviving the process of detente. This seems to me to be the vitally important problem: Why, when the world is in such danger, when there are all these underwater reefs and rocks seemingly so plainly indicated on the political map of the world, does the United States continue to puruse its routine policy of force? In your opinion, Andrezj, what is the reason for this?

[Bajorek] Of course, it is not enough to say that they don't want disarmament. One has to look at what the dominant motivation are in present U.S. policy; and Mikhail Sergeyevich's interviews gives ansers to these very questions. It clarifies many problems in, I would say, quite simple language. We're all asking ourselves this question: Why does the other side not want to accept disarmament? Why do they want to test new weapons, instead of stopping? And I think that in the light of the interview and in the light of what we can observe every day when we read the papers and listen to the commentaries of the political commentators, it's obvious that they want to arm us for death [as heard] They...

[Shishlin, interrupting, corrects Bajorek's Russian] Arm to death.

[Bajorek] ...to death. Strange as it may seem, they don't want us to be disarmed and in some sense, you might say, weaker; on the contrary, they want us to arm ourselves to the point where we have no possibility of doing anything other than that.

[Shishlin] Yes, I think possibily I'd agree with that. That's pretty much what they're aiming for -- to exhaust the socialist countries morally and give them no chance to get on with their constructive tasks. What do you think, Peter?

[Dunai] I have the impression that the United States wants us to choose the path that they have already chosen. By that I mean militarization of the economy. That's what will happen in the United States. Now we can see how they [pauses] as far as influence is concerned, in political and military circles, is growing. [as heard] And my meaning is this; if they wanted to compete with us peacefully, perhaps they would not win. I mean, for example, that the profits of those vast militarist enterprises such as Boeing or MacDonald Douglas are thousands per cent. There was that scandal recently -- 1 or 2 years ago, when the U.S. Congress -- the accountants carried out a check, and discovered that, in one swindle, the contractors had added to their bill, say $500, or $600 [figures as heard] -- that's a huge amount of money.

[Shishlin] Yes, but besides swindles, they also unfortunately do more serious things, and for those things a still higher price has to be paid. The bill runs, of course, to hundreds of billions of dollars, and the present administration has spent, during its term in office, something like a trillion dollars on the arms race. [Bajorek] Yes, they have the money and they hope we haven't, or not enough; that if we arm ourselves, we'll have no money for other expenditure.

[Babiak] I think a very important point in the U.S. calculation is that the Americans are, after all, trying to achieve military superiority; and I consider that the main motive among all those that at present determine U.S. policy, even though it's common knowledge that these U.S. actions have very dangerous consequences for the world community. They make for feverish international relations. They remove the limitations fixed by a treaty -- take off the brakes -- in the sphere of the arms race. They exacerbate the global problems that now agitate the whole world. I think the U.S. does not want -- not that it can not, it simply does not want -- to understand the very simple logic that the more arms there are, the more distrust; and the more distrust there is, the more probable it becomes that all these armaments will be used, and there will be a great disaster from which there will be no escape. This reminds me of an interesting thought that was expressed back in the 18th century by British publicist and philospher Edmund Burke. He said that great powers and weak minds were imcompatible; and his words take on a special significance in our time, when not only the fate of kingdoms and states but the destiny of the entire human race depends upon the intellect and sense of respoinsibility of statesmen.

[Bajorek] Yes, but I would like to add something: I agree with what you say, but I should like to make the point that this involves not just the great powers. It involves all states, peoples and societies. For instance, we represent the European countries here. We must say that this course toward the arms race is not just aimed at getting the Soviet Union to arm itself: they intend that we -- Poland, and your country [CSSR] and Hungary -- should also arm ourselves proportionately. They know, moreover, that we have certain economic difficulties, and they are applying all the more pressure now, no doubt because they sense that we shall surmount these difficulties with time and we will find things easier.

[Shishlin] You know, we cannot say, by and large, that we have been particularly lucky when it comes to U.S. presidents and administrations. But all the same I was just thinking that in the seventies we did manage to conclude the interim 1972 agreement on the limitation of strategic armaments. We also managed to agree on SALT II, although the treaty failed to be ratified by the U.S. Senate. The ABM Treaty of indefinite validity was concluded. There were agreements of some kind. But just look at the foreign policy luggage of the present U.S. Administration. As we've already said here, we find just-destroyed agreements, and the present administration has not managed to work out a single sensible and serious agreement on the key problems of international security, either with us or with any other country. It seems to me in this context that, of course, problems do arise. And it is with good reason that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU central Committee, refers in his replies [as heard] to the question of what attitude to adopt to the present administration, and rejects the viewpoint that one cannot get on with this administration, and that one can wait 2 and 1/2 years, a new administration will come to power and everything will be alright.

[Bajorek] Naturally, what you don't do today you won't make up for tomorrow.

[Shishlin] Yes, and this is all the more so in that the nuclear age is indeed, as has been said rather dramatically, a short-lived one. But let us just hope that the nuclear age will be followed by a nuclear-free future. And in this regard I think, Andrzej, that it is very correct to say that the problem of the arms race, the surmounting of the arms race, really does involve all countries, irrespective of the size of these countries and irrespective of the location of these countries, whether it be Europe, Asia, Africa or Latin America. In other words, these are truly international problems, and from this point of view it seems to me to be worth paying attention to the question of what role other states can play here in solving these problems which are on the agenda when it comes to Soviet-U.S. relations, and on the agenda of world politics.

[Bajorek] It seems to me that this role is a very considerable one. Although we do not play a direct part in negotiations, by shaping our policies in a particular direction we support one tendency and oppose another. From Poland's point of view, peace is very important. We lost so much in the last world war. As you well know, Poland lost 6 million people. In proportion to the whole population, this is an enormous figure.

[Shishlin] Yes, it is simply a monstrous figure.

[Bajorek] Now there are other problems. We now have to consider the longer term. And I would say that we feel instinctively that we Poles greatly need cooperation, an atmosphere of peace, a good atmosphere in Europe. There is no need for me to mention that in certain military plans of the generals on the other side of the Atlantic that the Vistula is the place to draw the line. They believe that some imaginary Westward campaign by Soviet troops must be halted somewhere along the Vistula. It must be said that the word halt sounds...

[Shishlin interrupts] Almost innocent!

[Bajorek] ...It doesn't sound so bad. What it really means is the destruction of 37 million Poles making this land a desert, perhaps forever.

[Dunai] If I may, I should like to express the following thought: Europe is very small in the geographical sense. A news conference was held in Moscow recently, at which Comrade Falin said that it is now 6 minutes to 12. What does this mean in practice. It means that if you take, for instance, the territory of the FRG -- they have Pershings, Pershing II's -- for the Pershing II's there are just 6 minutes, 6,7, or 8 minutes from launch to target, in another part of Europe. This is a terribly short space. We are literally sitting on a bomb here in Europe. That is why we have to...

[Shishlin interrupts] If anyone is sitting on a bomb it is West Germany, where there are 5,000 nuclear warheads.

[Dunai] Yes, quite so. And we have other problems, common problems. Take water. If the water is polluted in the FRG or Austria, we will be affected, and so will Romania, Yugoslavia, and the Soviet Union. It also works the other way round. This means that the customs officials, the border guards cannot stop the polluted water, or...

[Shishlin interrupts] Or polluted air.

[Dunai] ... or polluted air. And we have one common European value above all: security. We need security more than, for instance, other parts of the world, because so much is located in such close proximity here.

[Shishlin] Yes, and things are too fragile; everything is crowded, everything is near to everything else.

[Babiak] But this does not just apply to Europe.

[Shishin] of course not.

[Babiak] We are saying that this has a direct bearing on us. This goes without saying. This problem is fraught with much danger. But this problem of war and peace, as embodied in the question of halting nuclear tests, is a subject discussed throughout the world. For instance, the Nonaligned Movement conference ended in Harare, the Zimbabwean capital, just the other day. The conference began with the moratorium issue, and the issue is also touched on in the final documents. The appeal to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and President Reagan which was adopted by the conference participants, says precisely that the arms race must be halted because the danger of mankind's self-destruction is greater than ever before. The call for a moratorium and the call for a resolution of these problems were made with good reason, although the developing countries have a very large number of other problems which they need to tackle urgently.

There is another aspect: the recent actions of the Delhi Six. They consist not just of appeals, but concrete measures to try to achieve a ban on nuclear tests as soon as possible. The meeting of experts of the Delhi Six, the Soviet Union and the United States on the issue of the monitoring a ban on nuclear blasts is a concrete example of action, since the group of six is becoming an authoritative arbiter in the controversy about whether nuclear tests can be halted and monitored, something about which, if I am not mistaken, only Washington today has doubts.

[Shishlin] Yes, and you no doubt also noticed, Stefan, that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's replies contain a serious new idea on monitoring: the creation of an international, supranational system.

[Babiak] Yes, and the Delhi Six are in fact proposing a concrete framework for implementing their own possibilities and the possibilities existing today in other countries throughout the world to monitor seriously everything that may affect the observance of a ban, or a treaty or agreement banning nuclear tests. So I think that it really is a worldwide problem, and if you consider the reactions that have appeared throughout the world to the extension of the Soviet moratorium from 6 August to the end of this year, or rather to 1 January of next year, then I would not hesitate to call this a world plebiscite on the question whose results are self-evident.

[Shishlin] Yes, I think that a new thinking is, albeit with difficulty, overcoming the force of inertia and making headway in international affairs, particularly, As we all of course know very well, the moratorium is the first and very important step, although the agenda of world politics includes other problems, too.

[Bajorek] It is, so to speak, the key, because everything starts with it, and it provides the possibility for solving all the other problems. If we do not create new weapons, then the weapons that we have now will, of course, become outdated, just as old aircraft or old tanks do. Then we will have the possibility, the conditions, for saying farewell to those weapons altogether.

[Shishlin] Of course, and what is sometimes unfortunately forgotten -- I say unfortunately because certain political circles in the West actually make a point of forgetting it -- is that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in no way limit themselve to the sole idea of banning nuclear tests and nothing more. We want to go further, to cover strategic weapons, medium-range weapons, and conventional weapons. So in this sea of problems that the world today is up against their really is one key one: that of stopping the arms race, and then going into reverse. Listening as I did, carefully, to what you have been saying, one can see yet again that whatever problem you take, be it environmental protection, energy, or aid to undeveloped countries, it all hinges on overcoming the arms race, because it is not just a waste; it is a dangerous waste, which really may lead to the nuclear abyss.

[Bajorek] And it creates the climate, too: It is impossible to solve the supplementary questions if this question number one is not going to be solved and is going to be put aside.

[Shishlin] Yes, and you know I would like to turn to our viewers and draw their attention to something that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said in his replies to the chief editor of RUDE PRAVO. It concerns the socialist countries, and this is what Mikhail Sergeyevich wrote: I should like to stress in particular that we value very highly and scrupulously take into account the opinions of our allies. We are fully resolved to continue to improve the mechanism and methods of consulation and jointly draw up the foreign policy of socialism. We place a high value on the political initiatives of our allies and friends, their vigor in the struggle for a new political thinking, and their active and equal participation in the common efforts to solve problems of peace, security and disarmament.

I think that if you look at the facts, then 1986 is a uniquely remarkable year for the foreign policy activity of the socialist countries, and in this respect Poland is in one of the front lines I think. Is this so, Andrzej?

[Bajorek] Poland is now becoming more active with regard to its foreign policy. After the events in the early 1980's, with which we are all familiar, it was not so active as it had been during the postwar decades, but the Polish Government has been able to overcome the attempts to isolate Poland on the international scene, and Poland, as a meeting place for various political leaders and politicians, is once again playing a role. Of course the chief direction for us is to strengthen our links with the fraternal socialist countries. Of this there can be no doubt, because in both ideology and economics this is our chief platform of action. But at the same time we are trying to improve relations with the West European countries.

As you know, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski intends soon to go to China, and the world situation will probably be a subject of his talks in Beijing. China, you know, is also a nuclear country, and China's joining this course of disarmament could play a very great role. So Poland is trying to take a more active part in all the processes which further peace and cooperation among all countries, regardless of their social systems.

[Shishlin] Hungary, too, has traditionally always had very developed links, particulrly through its economy, but also through its political style, has it not?

[Dunai] This year, as I think you will agree, we had an event of the very greatest importance: the Warsaw Pact conference and the call from Budapest for disarmament in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. Aside from that we have concentrated this year on Europe. For example, our premier visited the GDR in September, then Australia...

[Shishlin interrupts]...Where, incidentally, there will soon be a big meeting as part of the pan-European process.

[Dunai] Yes, in Vienna, and we are working very actively to ensure that this meeting will be a success. We have also held many international conferences. In July, for example, we had a meeting of scientists against nuclear weapons, a very important international forum.

[Babiak] Your quotation from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's interview for RUDE PRAVO show not only the line that should develop in our countries' policy, but also the trend that exists today -- that of intensifying international efforts by the socialist countries, not only efforts to coordinate our peace advance, but also as part of our defense alliance and economic community.

But there is one thing to which I would like to draw attention -- something very important that contains a certain reserve, so to speak, of progressive and useful political forces and progressive political potential. This our countries' cooperation with the developing and liberated countries. Until now they have primarily shown concern for solving their internal problems and making ends meet, so to speak. Recently, however, they have begun to come out onto the world scene very actively, saying widely and in a well-argued way that they, too, have interests and that they also are affected by issues of war and peace -- which is quite right. I think that the development of bilateral relations between the socialist countries and the developing countries will ensure that this untappped political potential for progressive development in strengthening peace and preventing the threat of war will be used more effecively than hitherto.

[Shishlin] In winding up our conversation I would say we have seen thoughout 1986 convinces us that the potential for peace really is growing, and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is quite right in his conclusion in his replies to chief editor of RUDE PRAVO that we have entered, or are entering, the second phase of a global antinuclear process when all the ideas are on the table, and the time has come for action. I should like to say good-bye to our viewers and to thank you for taking part of our conversation. Good-bye!

IZVESTIYA'S BOVIN GIVES REASSURANCE ON MORATORIUM

PM111005 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 35, 8 Sep 86 pp 4-5

[IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin article under the rubic "Taking Up a Point" -- first six paragraphs are readers' letters]

[Text] To each new piece of sabre-rattling against you, to each new escalation of the arms race, you reply with new proposals to negotiate, with new peace bids.

While you take pride in your highly moral stand, certain guarters continue to prepare for war against you. It is naive to think that these irreconcilable, brutal moneygrubbers will heed such "abstract" notions as morality, honour, commitment to pledges, etc. I think Soviet patience will not yield the desired results in this case. Rather will it lull popular vigilance and ease the West's way to war.

G.S., British Columbia, Canada

It seems to me as if the U.S.S.R. is always backing down while the U.S., imperialism, generally, is toughening its demands. You have taken initiatives enough. Unless the U.S. stops nuclear testing, there should be no extension of the moratorium. Not one more step back. Otherwise we may see a disaster far worse than that of 1941.

Vaclav Koci, Pardubice, Czechoslovakia

I wholeheartedly support Mikhail Gorbachev's statement. I too raise my voice for peace on Earth, an end to nuclear testing, and a complete ban on atomic weapons. Yet I am anxious. Won't the Americans think that we are demobilizing, that in time we shall be less strong, in the sense that we will lag behind present-day levels of armaments!

L. Kovalenko, Donetsk Region, USSR

Aleksandr Bovin, IZVESTIYA news analyst, replies:

I understand what motivates these letters to NEW TIMES, their concern, and their anxiety. Yet, I am sure that the Soviet political leaders who decided to extend the moratorium were aware of this concern and realized what motivated this anxiety.

Let us analyze the Gorbachev statement once again and attempt to assess the situation together.

Let me begin by noting that as a rule responsible political decisions are not easily taken. This is certainly the case with regard to the decision taken by the CPSU Central Committee Political Bureau and Soviet Government to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. Mikhail Gorbachev said this was not a simple move, but an extraordinarily responsible and difficult one. Indeed, to adopt the right decision, it was essential to give the fullest consideration to every aspect of the problem, and compare political with military-technological factors.

We have now had no tests for over a year. Conventional logic suggests that if tests are needed to strengthen security, a unilateral refusal to conduct such tests could adversely affect national security and place the U.S. at a strategic advantage.

There is good reason to think so. But in the first place we, like the Americans, have substantial reserves of strength, which means that it would be hard to gain, or lose, any essential strategic advantage. Maintaining military-strategic parity is the best antidote to any ventures in this situation. In the second place, there is a time limit to unilateral action. If Washington continues with its stubborn "No," if it continues to detonate nuclear devices, we shall be forced to resume testing.

Yet the main thing, as I see it, is that in this nuclear age security built on arms escalation becomes increasingly dangerous.

You must agree that the more weapons we have, the more mistrust there will be, and the more there is of that the greater the likelihood will be of these weapons being used. Only political accord, a reciprocal agreement to cut back and subsequently completely abolish nuclear weapons can give us genuine security.

Our approach to nuclear explosions, along with other concrete proposals and concrete actions, is geared to the attainment of this fundamental objective.

All analogies are tentative and conventional. However, let us seek a parallel with the game of chess currently popular the world over. To gain in quality the player may sacrifice quantity. The same may be said of the moratorium. For the time being its political advantages outweigh the disadvantages in the sphere of military technology.

I mean that by extending the moratorium we are strengthening the Soviet Union's political position, and our country's prestige. We are stepping up the pressure against the Americans, curtailing their freedom of action, and proving their helpless, invented arguments invalid. We are also giving an additional incentive to the anti-war and anti-nuclear movement, and are strengthening the position of the non-aligned countries.

The Soviet Union is saying again and again that we should take a new approach to the entire range of issues related to security, and proceed from a balance based on fear to one based on trust, a balance of interests, as only this approach accords with the realities of our nuclear age.

I fully admit that we may not reach agreement with the present U.S. Administration. However, the history of the country does not end with Reagan's presidency. Our action has the long term in mind.

Now about 1941. I think the comparison of this nature is wrong. It fails to recognize the fundamental changes of quality since then in the sphere of military strategy. Today no potential aggressor can hope to win. He who shoots first dies second. That is how the matter stands and the Americans realize this. In this context the surprise factor also appears in a different light. Today nobody will be caught napping. Retaliation is inevitable.

Such is the picture.

So there is no need for anxiety. We know we were dealing with. We have no illusions. We are strong enough not to accept the "rules of the game" that they want us to play. T brawn we oppose brawn plus brain. To adventurist hankerings we oppose a sense of responsibility, fortitude and conviction, the conviction that humanity will be able to surmount the crisis phase, avoid the catastrophe, and create a world without wars and without arms.

Is this utopian? The goal of history is, after all, to make utopia a reality.

SECURITY TOPICS DEBATED WITH U.S. ACADEMICS

PM110938 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 86 First Edition p 6

[A. Ivkin report: "To Survive Together. And Not Just That! Dialogue of Soviet and American Scientists"]

[Text] "...The conviction that the very existence of the human race is at stake and that it is time for decisive and responsible action is asserting itself increasingly strongly in the awareness of peoples throughout the world and of political and public forces of very different orientations and world outlooks. This conviction demands the utmost mobilization of reason and common sense," M.S. Gorbachev said in his 18 August statement on Soviet television.

The desire of representatives of different sections of the international public to conduct a dialogue to mobilize reason is a sign of our times, which are full of dramatic events. Meetings and conversations lend a human, personal aspect to state relations. And such was the conversation, a record of which is offered for our readers' attention, at a "roundtable" meeting of the Soviet scientists B. Marushkin (USSR Academy of Sciences General History Insitute) and G. Mikhaylov (USSR Academy of Sciences Scientific Council on the Comprehensive Problem "History of the Great October Socialist Revoluion") and their U.S. colleagues (D. Kedi), professor of philosophy at Hamline University (St Paul, Minnesota) and (J. Kankl), professor of philosophy at the University of Dayton (Dayton, Ohio).

B. Marushkin: Einstein spoke long ago of the need for new political thinking in the nuclear age. It is impossible to "get on" with nuclear weapons. We are approaching the point where war could break out not even through the ill will of politicians or military men but by accident. People are tired of living in fear of the threat of a nuclear nightmare. How can they get rid of it?

You know of the Soviet proposals aimed at improving the situation in the world and at disarmament. They include both partial and global proposals, formulated in the program for phased disarmament by the end of the present century and backed up by perfectly specific actions such as the moratorium on nuclear explosions. You also know that the USSR has advanced the thesis of the need to restructure political thinking in accordance with the realities of our age. All peoples face the threat of a nuclear apocalypse. The interdependence of the security and survival of all countries is the starting point for our concept of the new political thinking.

(J. Kankl): I have no objections to this approach to the problem. The point is, however, that awareness of the need to change thinking is coming up against obstacles that are difficult to surmount. Some are traditional, extending back into the mists of time, while others are engendered by our times and by ideological differences. Marxists rightly believe that public consciousness does not always keep up with reality.

(D. Kedi): Let us take our two countries. Between them there exists the problem of mutual understanding or, rather, mutual misunderstanding. When friends learned that I was going to Moscow, they looked at me as though I "was not all there" and feared that I would be...arrested here. Many of our people think that your peace proposals are just a cover for preparations for war. All the more so, as the President also claims this. You realize what a gulf there is when even clever people are subject to such ideas! [paragraph continues]

They can be overcome with the help of broad, mutual contacts and study of our poeple's languages, history, and culture. I believe that Soviet citizens also have an inadequate picture of the American people and of society and life in the United States.

G. Mikhaylov: You say that we travel too little to each other. But I would like to remind you of the fable of the man who went abroad and saw frogs, midges, and other trifles ;there, but did not see an elephant. Is everyone able to draw the correct conclusions from what he has seen?

(D. Kedi): Much here depends also on what people show. When contacts take place only on official grounds, you are left with the feeling that they are not revealing something important to you. We have a phenomenon called "civilian diplomacy." Having visited a certain country, people endeavor to report what they have seen: They write in newspapers and magazines, speak on the radio, and address meetings. Many of the Americans who have visited the USSR are helping to spread positive views of your country even during the present difficult times.

In recent months, it seems to me, Americans generally have been more kindly disposed toward the Soviet Union thanks to your peace proposals. Our character is impressed by the persistence of your "peace offensive." The unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions is particularly popular.

(J. Kankl): Yes, the moratorium has played a very favorable role and given members of the antiwar movement in America still greater grounds for demanding that the President hold a constructive meeting with General Secretary Gorbachev and reach an agreement on nuclear disarmament. I believe that public opinion in America will play an increasing role in solving this problem. Congress, for example, cannot disregard it, for there are elections in November...

B. Marushkin: The development of contacts on a public level also depends on changes in the echelons of power. They open or close doors. On the other hand, public appeals to heed the voice of reason are addressed to decisionmaking politicians. In my opinion, our politicians are opening this door wider than others. No one has undertaken so many constructive confidence-building initiatives as our country's leadership. The Soviet moratorium comes from the arsenal of new political thinking.

G. Mikhaylov: But here is an example of the old, "prenuclear" and "prespace" thinking in politics. I mean the U.S. President's recent speeches, in which he declared that he will on no account abandon the implementation of the "Strategic Defense Initiative."

(D. Kedi): Many people in America also advocate international security. But opinions differ as to how to ensure it. We have pluralism. The President believes that it will be furthered by an ABM "umbrella," although it is no accident that his idea has been called the "star wars" program. This idea, too, is very unpopular among scientists. However, the machinery of our democracy is such that; if the voters voted for Reagan and he considers it necessary to implement SDI, it is difficult now to alter anything.

B. Marushkin: Are pluralism and democracy good when they bring "hawks" to power and, with them the threat of a universal catastrophe? Would our people support a foreign policy other than a policy of peace and cooperation? No, and the party knows it.

Let us return, however, to our theme. What can we scientists do to solve the problem of world security? [paragraph continues]

I am pleased with the work of our and American seismologists, who are conducting a joint experiment to monitor [kontrol] nuclear tests and have already demonstrated its efficiency.

(J. Kankl): I think that representatives of the humanitarian sciences can also do a great deal. They must put forward ideas, formulate concepts for creating a better world, and foster in people the political culture to live in a civilized manner, under conditions of peace. We have come here as members of the American organization "Concerned Philosophers for Peace." It is part of the international organization "Philosophers of the Prevention of Omnicide" (from the Latin words "omnis," meaning "everyone," and "cido," meaning "I kill" -- editor's note). Our task is to involve as many philosophers in different countries as possible in the search for a solution to the problems of war and peace. Yes, we are divided by ideological differences, but I know that many philosphers are working on overcoming them for the sake of preserving civilization.

G. Mikhaylov: In seeking to establish trust between our peoples, it is important to utilize the entire humanist potential. People's education in the spirit of peace and cooperation must begin at a young age, for without this the path to the new thinking will prove very difficult. A "peace lesson" is held in our schools on the first day of school, and the ideas of peace and cooperation are widely reflected in school textbooks.

(J. Kankl): It is hard for me to say how this matter is organized in our schools, but I know that certain univerisities have study programs designed to make young people think in accordance with the realities of our times. At the University of Dayton, for example, there is a course which shows what nuclear war would lead to. The majority of young people have only heard about this in passing, and so truthful information literally flabbergasts them. Within the framework of this course we also elucidate ethical notions of war and peace in general and nuclear war in particular. We speak about the views of philosophers of different schools, including the Marxist school. The final part is a debate on the alternative to nuclear war. We do not impose a particular viewpoint on the students, but the very logic of the course leads them to humanist conclusions.

(D. Kedi): In one of my recent works I expounded ideas along the lines of the new political thinking. I tried to demonstrate that, when nuclear weapons are used, war according to the "rules" is impossible and no one's security can be guaranteed....

In that work I analyzed a phenomenon which I call "technological pacifism." Traditional pacifism proceeds from the premise that all war is evil. In our times such pacifism is not effective enough. The new, "technological pacifism," which proceeds from the categories of the interdependence and integrity of peace, must be based on understanding of the potential of modern equipment and technology. I also endeavored to draw attention to the problem of local wars. The planet's nuclear oversaturation obliges us to take a new look at these, too. For today a local conflict is fraught with the threat of escalation into a global, nuclear conflict. Understand me correctly, I see perfectly well the difference between someone who takes up a rifle to defend his family and a government which intends to use ballistic missiles to defend its ideology. It is one thing to defend your own borders, and another to have military bases all over the globe. That is no longer defense!

B. Marushkin: I understand the idea of what you call "technological pacifism." But I do not think education in traditional moral values should be disregarded. [paragraph continues]

Of course, you know of the view of history as a continuous succession of wars which have served almost as a stimulus to human progress. But history demonstrates that man -- both as a biological species and as an intelligent being -- has survived and developed not thinks to wars but thanks to cooperation and mutual assistance. Geneticists also have convincing proof of this.... But let us assume that hitherto mankind was incapable of resolving its contradictions without wars. In that case we are now faced with the task of learning how to resolve them without recourse to weapons. For, prior to 1945, history had never experimented on people with an absolute threat to everyone. Experience of past history has proved inadeuqate to the new situation that has arisen as a result of the creationo of nuclear weapons. It is a unique situation and must be resolved by everyone together. Yes, the ideolgocial differences are great. And yet our countries were able to struggle together against fascism. We must extol that experience.

[Jo Kanki]: And also throw forces into the struggle against ideologically colored "stereotypes of ignorance" that presuppose a wittingly negative attitude to what is incomprehensible and alien. We can also do a great deal by revealing the extreme danger of new inventions and discoveres in the arms sphere. For people frequently do not see the crux of the matter behind complex formulas and terminology -- which also applies to the "star wars" program... [conversation ends]

How did the conversation end? With a joke. When (D. Kedi) remarked with a smile that almost the biggest difficulty in asserting the new political thinking in people's awareness is precisely the fact that it is new. G. Mkhaylov recalled an episode in the life of B. Franklin. When he was in France as a U.S. envoy, some Parisian aristocrat wrinkled her nose and asked him of what use were ballons, at which Franklin remarked: "Madam, of what use is a newborn baby?"

It is the concern of all parents to ensure that a newborn baby finds its feet as soon as possible.

PAPER CLAIMS U.S. AIMS TO UNDERMINE BW CONVENTION

PM111118 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 86 Second Edition p 3

[N. Sinyavin article under the rubric "The Facts Expose": "Playing with Death"]

[Text] In 1972 the United States signed the International Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction. Administration spokesmen assert that the United States unswervingly abides by this convention. Unfortunately, the facts attest to just the opposite. An article published by the American journal SCIENCE gives a graphic impression of the Pentagon's far-reaching plans in this field.

...In August 1984, the day after Congress ended work before the summer vaction, (Kvirsh), assistant to the secretary of the army, made what was at first glance an extremely modest request of the legislators. In his letter he proposed redistributing 66 million dollars from the Pentagon budget. At the very end of the list of new programs proposed by him was the creation of a laboratory to study aerosols on the territory of the Dugway military test range in Utah.

In accordance with the established procedure in such cases (Kvirsh's) request was examined without a formal hearing, vote, or discussion. [paragraph continues]

"It seemed that there was nothing in the document to arouse suspicion or doubt," recalled Senator Sasser, who was one of the four participants in the examination of the request. However, it became clear that this was precisely the impression that the Pentagon figures had been hoping to produce in order to avoid the procedure of an official discussion in Congress.

Later, after attentively analyzing the (Kvirsh) proposal, Sasser came to the conclusion that Congress had in this way approved an unprecedented expansion in military programs in the sphere of bacteriological weapons. To all intents and purposes, he admitted, the four senators had legalized the creation of a powerful center whose main task was to study particularly dangerous aerosol biological substances such as pathogens of the most serious hemorrhagic fevers and the Lassa, (Ebol), Marburg, and other viruses.

The Pentagon is giving the new laboratory the leading role in preparations for bacteriological warfare. Sasser openingly stated that the laboratory is being created exclusively for resarch into biological nd toxic weapons banned under the 1972 International Convention. The senator has protested his own approval of the project, which has generated furious attacks from the Pentagon.

The laboratory being created by the Pentagon for aerosol means of waging bacteriological warfare, SCIENCE points out, is only a small part of the global program to modernize and expand the potential to test extremely toxic and strong chemical and biological substances at the Dugway test range -- a military base covering 113,000 hectares. A complex is now under construction there for studying particiularly dangerous viruses and bacteria that cause fatal diseases.

Many specialists who were approached by SCIENCE stated that the aerosol laboratory making up part of the complex could be used to create genetically altered viruses and bacteria which would be highly resistant to medicines -- in other words, to create offensive bacteriological weapons prohibited under the 1972 convention. The most probable direction of the work is to tranfer the genes of pathogenic micro-organisms to bacteria able to propagate rapidly among limited populations or ethnic groups. It is worth noting that even after the torm of scandal and the revelation of ignoble manipulations in Congress, the U.S. Department of the Army is insisting that its application be satisfied. "The request is still with Congress, and we are hopeful that a positive decision will be taken on it," department spokesman Lieutenant Colonel (Koklashauer) repeats from day to day with a soldier's burly persistence.

Having rejected observance of the SALT II treaty on trumped-up pertexts, the Washington administration is now clearly setting its sights on undermining the 1972 International Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction. In beginning construction at the Dugway test range, the Pentagon is taking a demonstrative and dangerous step in this direction.

SPACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE HEAD ON SDI, MORATORIUM

LD120847 Moscow TASS in English 0716 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 12 TASS -- Mankind can now be destroyed by pushing a button. The Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests provides an opportunity to remove this danger, journalists were told by Director of the Institute of Space Explorations of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Academician Roald Sagdeyev.

Many U.S. leaders, the academician said, explain their unwillingness to introduce moratorium on nuclear tests by saying that this will make impossible elaboration of the essential elements of the SDI -- actually, the star wars programme, though Washington stubbornly calls it "Strategic Defence Initiative".

One of the variants of technical solution of the Star Wars programme, said the scientist, is linked with the use of the laser beam to direct x-ray radiation. For this it is necessary to explode a nuclear medium-yield device. And therefore new warheads need to be developed and their tests held.

The academician said that the SDI programme was unrealistic. To create real defence from nuclear weapons means to rule out a possibility of penetration of even a few warheads into outer space. But this practically cannot be done, with 10,000-20,000 simultaneously flying warheads.

To put huge echelons of weapons into orbits and then systems to combat with them would signify one more twist in the arms spiral, the scientist said. We should learn to live in peace. There is no other way here but the way of detente in the military sphere. And this points once again to the exclusively great significance of the USSR's decision on extension of the moratorium on nuclear tests, stressed Roald Sagdeyev.

TOP U.S. PHYSICIST RESIGNS FROM SDI PROGRAM

LD111445 Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] San Francisco September 11 TASS -- Physicist Peter Hagelstein, one of the top U.S. physicists working on President Reagan's "star wars" program, has quit it on political grounds.

Peter Hagelstein was co-author of the theory of x-ray lasers based on nuclear explosion energy and headed a relevant project at the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory in California. As was admitted by senior officials of the laboratory, discoveries of Hagelstein who turned 32 not so long ago, were of the key significance for the whole star wars program. Motivating his decision, the physicist said he wanted to do work that would "benefit all mankind".

RESUMPTION OF U.S. NUCLEAR POWER CONTACTS HAILED

PM111555 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No. 36, 7 Sep 86 p 10

[Vladimir Kyucharyants article: "Elementary Particles of Trust"]

[Text] Frankly, the words "atoms" and "atomic energy" are really dear only to specialists. For most people these words have a different association.

In splitting the nucleus of the atom, humanity crossed the threshold into the unknown. We can now step into abyss of catastrophe. But we can also discover a source of infinite potentialities. Indeed, the invisible particle of matter contains clues to secrets of the Universe and to solving many problems here on Earth, especially the problem of energy. [paragraph continues]

The deeper researchers delve into the world of the elementary particle, the clearer it becomes that far from being "elementary", the world is as infinite as is the Universe. And this makes it all too obvious that its study and putting to practical uses its potentialities to benefit our civilization can only be tackled by the entire world scientific community. Success here largely depends on joint efforts of Soviet and American physicists, leaders in this field.

The resumption of the work of the USSR-US Joint Committee on Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy is an important step in this direction.

Cooperation under the 1973 intergovernmental agreement centered on research into the basic properties of matter and on controlled thermonuclear synthesis. It went on rather successfully to our mutual benefit. The exchange of scientific data, the joint interpretation of the results spurred on the interest of both Soviet and American experts in carrying out and deepening this research. The reasons are obvious: cooperation saves both sides' time, funds and manpower, and lessens the degree of risk in taking global strategic decisions in long-term scientific programmes....

Then there was the change of administration at the White House. There was no formal ban on the Committee's work but the American delegation simply did not turn up on one occasion. Nor did it on the next....

You can freeze relations between countries. You can put a brake on decisions and throw wrenches in the works. But can you use that to arrest scientific progress? All the more so if it is research into the basic properties of matter or thermonuclear synthesis. So the researchers continued their work bypassing the committee, informally, so to say.

It is for this reason that Soviet and American researchers didn't have to start everything from scratch when the Soviet and American leaders meeting in Geneva resurrected the question of joint research in thermonuclear synthesis.

According to head of the American delegation on their recent visit to Moscow on the resumption of the Committee's work Dr Alvin Trivelpiece in charge of the Office of Energy Research of the U.S. Department of Energy, pooling resources and talent in such fields of physics is probably the key to success.

The American side has shown great interest in the Soviet programme on developing the concept for a hybrid reactor system, hot-plasma physics and superconductive magnetic systems of thermonuclear plants. Both the Soviet and American scientists have decided to renew their joint research on fast reactors, one of the most promising fields in nuclear energy. American experts have seen one such reactor in operation on their visit to Beloyarskaya AES.

They also visited the institute of High-Energy Physics in Protvino and saw the construction of the world's biggest accelerator-integrator plant capable of generating energy of 3,000 gev. This plant will provide scientists with new opportunities in their study of basic properties of matter. And in particular in their search for quarks. Theoreticians are positive that these particles exist and experimenters think that their postulate is correct. It is to chase the smallest particle that the biggest accelerators are built.

"Finding out about the in-depth structure of matter, like a controlled thermonuclear synthesis, are fields of research whch are growing in complexity every day," says Chair of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy Andranik Petrosyants. "It requires a pooling of efforts of the best scientists of our countries who work in these fields. In the future, research will proceed on such a scale that decisive success will only be possible if many countries pool their material, technical and intellectual resources. In the light of this it is difficult to overestimate the importance of further cooperation between Soviet and American physicists. This country consistently favors broad-based, long-term and stable bilateral and multilateral scientific contacts. Besides everything else, such cooperation is of great political importance. When scientists work together for the benefit of the world this helps reduce the rise of nuclear war.

"I hope that the present meeting of Soviet and American scientists will inaugurate a new stage in expanding cooperation between our countries in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Life is offering us possible new avenues for joint work, for example, in ensuring the safe operation of atomic stations.

"The Chernobyl accident only underlined the need for broad international cooperation and joint actions of different countries in ensuring nuclear safety. The USSR proposes that other countries also join in the work to try and totally exclude accidents in the operation of nuclear plants everywhere in the world.

"At the same time we think it is necessary to invigorate cooperation in mastering controlled thermonuclear synthesis.

"The experience gained by the USSR-USA cooperation in this field could be of great use if the agreement reached at the top level on expanding international cooperation on thermonuclear problem is to be realized. This implies the building of a joint USSR-U.S. model thermonuclear reactor."

Part of the problem of safety of nuclear energy plants consists in prevention of their planned destruction as a result of combat actions or acts of terrorism. "There should be elaborated a reliable system of measures to prevent nuclear terrorism of any kind," A. Petrosyants said. Otherwise, the cost of antiwar protection of AES, if they are created, would be prohibitive for building more and larger AES's and cancel out all their advantages.

The decision by this country to unilaterally stop nuclear tests attests to the Soviet Union's desire to clear the way to ending the arms race, to work for stopping the dangerous race in building up nuclear arsenals. The moratorim ws repeatedly extended espite the continued nuclear arms tests in Nevada. It has been extended one more time. But can we travel this road alone indefinitely?

The nuclear age dictates its own rules. One of the most important of these rules is to cast off the shackles of fear and mistrust -- things physicists of our countries have gotten rid of by trusting their ideas to one another.

PETROVSKIY FIELDS QUESTIONS AT PRESS CONFERENCE

LD112120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1440 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Report by Andrey Ptashnikov on the 11 September news conference held at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Center, chaired by Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov, with Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Vladimir Fedorovich Petrovskiy, and USSR Foreign Ministry officials Valentin Vladimirovich Lozinskiy, Vsevolod Leonidovich Oleandrov, and Gleb Aleksandrovich Smirnov. Questions by correspondents are in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation.]

[Text] [Gerasimov] Esteemed comrades, ladies and gentlemen, there has been a Soviet Government decision confirming the delegation of the USSR to the 41st Session of the UN General Assembly that starts soon in New York. Heading the delegation is Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of foreign affairs; Vladimir Fedorovich Petrovskiy, deputy head of the Soviet delegation, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Valentin Vladimirovich Lozinskiy, Vsevolod Leonidovich Oleandrov and Gleb Aleksandrovich Smirnov, deputy members of the Soviet delegation and senior workers of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs have come to meet you today to discuss matters related to the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly. Vladimir Fedorovich Petrovskiy will have the first word. Please.

[Petrovskiy] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, comrades. The 41st session of the UN General Assembly opens on 16 September in New York, the most representative gathering of states in the world. The Soviet Union is going to this session with a comprehensive program of practical action to remove the nuclear danger, to curb the arms race and preserve and strengthen universal peace. Our country, guided by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, is putting forward to the world community new ideas and fresh approaches directed toward building a guaranteed peaceful future for all peoples of our planet, a future without wars or violence. We consider it exceptionally important that both the discussions and the decisions of the 41st UN General Assembly Session, which, as you know, is convening in the final stage of International Peace Year, should be marked by a new political way of thinking that is fit for the requirements of the nuclear and space era.

The proposal for the creation of a comprehensive system of international security which, as you know, a group of socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, has, in timely fashion, submitted for the examination of the forthcoming session, is an expression of such a new way of thinking. The implementation of this initiative would foster a refashioning, in a revolutionary nature, of the political awareness and modus operandi of states. The purpose of this initiative is to decisively end confrontation and the arms race, and unite the efforts of all states with the aim of creating a system of peace characterized not only by the absence of war, but by ruling out the threat of an outbreak of war and reliably ensuring equal conditions of security for all in any sphere of international relations. The moratorium on all nuclear explosions are convincing evidence of the new and bold approach of the Soviet Union to international affairs. Being not a declaration, but action, the moratorium has become an inalienable political and military reality of the modern world.

We consider that the United Nations, by means of its collective authority, can and must promote a situation in which the renunciation of nuclear testing is translated from a political slogan into reality.

The Soviet Union wants the coming session of the UN General Assembly to provide an impetus for progress in the nuclear, chemical and all the other areas for limiting armaments and for disarmament under the strictest monitoring, including on-site verification in the necessary instances. We want the funds released in the process of disarmament to be directed exclusively to constructive purposes, including aid to the developing countries. We are also putting forward specific peaceful alternatives to military programs -- the peaceful use of space, of nuclear power, and of chemical science. Our approach to the session is aimed entirely at honest, constructive, and responsible dialogue, at joint search for answers to burning questions in the interests of world security, trust, and international cooperation. The Soviet Union is fully determined to strive to see that in our complex and contradictory, but at the same time mutually dependent world, the United Nations becomes an important instrument for such a joint quest and becomes a genuine center for coordinating the actions of all states, as envisaged in its charter.

[Gerasimov] May we now have your questions, please?

[Correspondent] Polish radio and television. At the 40th UN General Assembly session on the initiative of the Soviet Union, the problem of international cooperation in the field of the peaceful utilization and conquest of space was included in the agenda. The unilateral moratorium is in force, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is proposing the creation of an international monitoring system for the conduct of nuclear explosions. What are you able to say in detail at present about the next stage, so to speak, in the USSR peace offensive at the 41st UN Session?

[Petrovskiy] The Soviet Union intends at this session to launch an extensive peace offensive. For this purpose we are armed both with a new political philosophy for survival and also with a platform of specific actions. This platform of specific actions encompasses virtually all spheres of international relations, including the political, military, economic and humanitarian spheres. The sense of this platform is that the time has come to go over from words and declarations to specific and really tangible deeds. And our unilateral moratorium on nuclear test, which has already surfaced several times, is in particular, as I have already said, an example of this approach -- not a declaration but an action. We are also ready for action in other directions, linked with the strengthening of world security. It is exceptionally important that the UN General Assembly -- that unique, universal forum expressing the interests of the entire world community -- should create what I would call an appropriate international life. for this, it is necessary to totally renounce attempts to use this forum for purposes of confrontation, and set about coordinating action in all areas and drafting a common position.

[Question] Kobayashi, Japanese NHK television. Will the meeting between Shevardnadze and Shultz take place as planned? That is the first question. And the second question is: The Soviet Union has stated that the arrest of Daniloff should not affect mutual relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. In order to avoid any negative effect, what measures is the Soviet Union prepared to take?

[Petrovskiy] I must reply to the first question first. The Soviet Union's position is that the meeting planned for 19-20 September should take place on the set dates. On our side there is no obstacle to this meeting being held.

As to the Daniloff affair, our position is that we are not making Soviet-U.S. relations the hostage of such a case. You asked about the Daniloff case, and I would like to say to those correspondents present in this connection that the U.S. side, those who ought to know, know perfectly well that Daniloff is being called to account on the basis of the law. There is evidence and material for this.

I should also like to stress that the possibility of a settlement undoubtedly exists, and incidents of this kind in interstate relations, and in particular in Soviet-U.S. relations, should not hamper the development of those relations.

As to the Soviet side, I must say that we are doing everyting possible to achieve this, and I can say that contact has been established with the appropriate and competent U.S. organizations, and everything now depends on the U.S. side. But, I beg you to understand me correctly, gentlemen and comrades: I would prefer not to go into detail as this would stoke up even more the already artificially whipped up hue-and-cry surrounding the Daniloff case.

Disarmament to us is above all a means of ruling out any possibility of material preparation for war, and of creating the peaceful conditions for the life of our people and for the life of the people of the entire planet. In particular our position is that the process of disarmament should be accompanied by the release of funds saved for purposes of development. And in this connection we consider that there are corresponding peaceful alternatives in all areas where the arms race and military programs exist.

Take space, for example. The United States is now doing their utmost to extend the arms race into space, and thus effectively draw the world into a new and far more dangerous spiral of the arms race. We, on the other hand, are putting forward an alternative to star wars, the alternative of making peaceful use of space. And this alternative is not mere words. It is a specific program, drawn up in three stages. You know, it was set out in our message to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. As a first stage, we considered it possible to convene an international conference at the beginning of the nineties to consider comprehensively this program of action for peaceful use of space, and set up a world space organization to coordinate the activities of other states.

[Ptashnikov] Next came a question from a correspondent for the U.S. television company CBS. He enquires about the goals being pursued by the Soviet side as it approached the meeting between Comrade Shevardnadze, the USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state.

[Petrovskiy] We consider such meetings important in as much as they not only provide, so to speak, a survey of the state of affairs. They also map out prospects for the future. For this reason I stress that this meeting is of great importance. Of late we have had a whole series of meetings between experts. We consider that these meetings have been useful. I would say that we have checked the timing of our political watches in all areas. Here and there we have tried to clean up the clockwork mechanism a little, but I must say that we have not been able to achieve synchronization of our watches.

We consider that the plans involved in the Strategic Defense Initiative are, basically, plans for star wars. You well know the essence of these plans, which is to create a space shield -- vain attempts, I would say, to effect a first nuclear strike with impunity. And the participation of this or that country, in particular Japan, certainly does not promote the interests of peace and disarmament, since the SDI program threatens to plunge us not only into an arms race, which would in this case be of an uncontrollable nature. It also threatens to increase the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war.

[Question] A question from NOVOYE VREMYA: On the subject of the Soviet peace offensive, I would like to hear your appraisal of the international reaction to the latest interview with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in RUDE PRAVO.

[Petrovskiy] Even today, even though only a little time has elapsed since Mikhail Sergeyevich's statement, we can say Mikhail Sergeyevich's statement on questions related to the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions has had a broad international echo. I think that the reaction to our statement on this matter now gives us grounds to speak of a kind of trial by moratorium, a test of maturity, the political maturity of states. Paraphrasing a well-known Russian aphorism, I think we may say: Tell me what you think of the moratorium, and I'll tell you who you are -- friend or foe of the cause of peace.

In this connection a highly typical feature which is now emerging in international life is that the watershed in attitudes toward the Soviet moratorium runs not along any political, ideological or social framework. Rather it runs between those who have adopted stances of common sense and political realism, and those who are guided by ideas of force and count on force as the last resort in world affairs. I believe that there are, nonetheless, grounds for expecting good sense to tip the balance eventually, and that as a result of this general support for the idea of ending tests, the nuclear-free hour will at last draw nigh. [An abbreviated version of this press conference was also carried by Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1445 GMT on 11 September 1986.]

PSYCHIATRISTS REJECT WESTERN 'SLANDERS'

PM111339 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Shalnev article: "On Slander Campaigns and Stereotyped Thinking: Conversation With Soviet Psychiatrists"]

[Text] Two photographs. Neither recent nor very old. Taken in 1983. One is from a Paris newspaper. The other from a respectable U.S. weekly. Both the former and the latter are illustrations attached to extensive articles on Soviet psychiatry. And both the former and the latter are essentially fakes.

One picture shows a 3-story building. A high fence. Barred windows. The caption reads: "Behind the bars of the Kashchenko psychiatric hospital in Moscow." I have not seen a single building of that kind on the hospital grounds. But then perhaps I am inattentive!

"No," said Marat Yenokovich Vartanyan, "we have no buildings of that kind at all. I do not know what this photograph shows, even though it says that this is the Kashchenko hospital."

"So, it is a fake?"

"It looks that way, yes."

Thus began our conversation at the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences All-union Scientific Center of Mental Health. The participants in the conversation were M. Ye. Vartanyan, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and deputy general director of the center for scientific work, and Professor A.B. Smulevich and P.V. Morozov, heads of department at the center.

The discussion was prompted by the fact that West has noticeably stepped up the campaign concerning alleged human rights "violations" in the Soviet Union -- a campaign in which Soviet psychiatry is again one of the main targets.

According to M.Ye. Vartanyan, "photographs of the type published in Paris and New York may be considered insignificant. We no longer pay any attention to them; we have even stopped filling our files with such 'items of interest'."

[Editorial Office] But it is not just a matter of photographs. The West has again begun publishing lists of apparently perfectly sane people "sent for political reasons" to psychiatric hospital for compulsory treatment.

[Smulevich] Such accusations are absurd. I should like to point out here that in our country, the court, and only the court, can make a ruling on compulsory treatment for a patient who has committed socially dangerous actions. Such a decision is based on the conclusion of medical specialists. It has to be forumlated and signed not by one but by several psychiatrists. I should like to point out that there is a strict rule requiring regular repeat examinations. All this provides a safeguard against sane people being placed in a psychiatric hospital. And any psychiatrist, however inexperienced, can easily see that for himself.

[Morozov] And they have had many opportunities to do just that. We have provided the relevant information to our foreign colleagues for whom, incidentally, we have organized visits to our psychiatric institutions, including legal-psychiatric departments. At the request of the World Psychiatric Association [WPA] Executive Committee we have in the past provided our Western colleagues with detailed case histories of people who had aroused their interest, naturally on the necessary condition that medical confidentiality is observed. We have always been ready for professional dialogue, and it must be notd that when dialogue has taken place it has always succeeded.

But such an approach did suit the slanderers, and that was why the press ignored the objective comments of Western psychiatrists, the overwhelming majority of whom do not doubt the professional competence, including the legal-psychiatric competence, of their Soviet colleagues. Furthermore, a persecution campaign was immediately mounted against those who spoke objectively and honestly about Soviet psychiatry. Indeed, it reached the point of outright threats.

[Vartanyan] The question of medical ethics is an important one. Unlike certain doctors in the West, particularly in the United States, we consider the public discussion of a person's case history absolutely unacceptable and contrary to elementary ethical norms.

It is quite possible that this fact -- our very strict adherence to medical ethics -- is actually used by the organizers of loud slander campaigns. But I want to stress that Soviet psychiatry, true to the humanitarian principles of medicine in this country, has always protected the interests of the mentally ill. Attempts to use the mentally ill for mercenary political purposes arouses nothing but indignation here. And there is no doubt that we are indeed talking about political campaigns. The direct link here is clear: The campaign is intensified whenever the Soviet Union steps up its actions aimed at easing international tension and eliminating the greatest danger facing mankind -- the danger of nuclear catastrophe. That is when the press begins printing lists of "prisoners of conscience languishing in jails and psychiatric hospitals" and cites figures plucked out of the air about those "prisoners."

The irresponsibility and arbitrariness with which the initiators of these campaigns -- in Frankfurt am Main, for example, -- manipulate figures and "documentary evidence" is simply appalling.

[Smulevich] I should like to return to one of the photographs with which we began our conversation. We have received the photographer, the U.S. psychiatrist Walter Reich, here in Moscow. We showed him literally everything that he wanted to see and in which he was interested. We hoped that the account of his visit here would be objective. And then this article appears in THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE. What do we see? The same old threadbare accusations of "abuses permitted by Soviet psychiatry." Some of our U.S. colleagues have since apologized for this article. But such sensational "reports" sometimes fall on psychologically prepared ground, since they correspond to the stereotyped ideas about the Soviet Union which have been created in the minds of the Western countries' populations for decades now....

[Editorial Office] On the matter of stereotyped ideas... A poll conducted in the United States showed that only a few Americans consider the "Russians to be cheerful people with a sense of humor." The majority perceive us as "aggressive and insensitive" people. What is your comment on that as a psychiatrist?

[Vartanyan] Stereotyped ideas of this kind are merely the symptoms of the disease. The diagnosis of the disease itself is anti-Sovietism. By creating such stereotypes about our people the initiators of the slander campaigns are aiming to "dehumanize the enemy" so as to facilitate the task of establishing their ideological hegemony and the task of exporting U.S. models of rights and freedoms on a global scale.

Of course, it is extremely important to eradicate stereotyped thinking if we want to achieve the normalization of the international situation.

[Editorial Office] Are scientists and physicians contributing something to this?

[Vartanyan] Scientists, including doctors, from the most diverse countries are actively engaged in resolving the complex problems of establishing mutual understanding among peoples. Those problems include eradicating stereotyped thinking. However, that in itself will not bring success. It is necessary not only to eradicate but also to create, to create a new way of thinking appropriate to the nuclear age.

Within the framework of the international movement "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War," Soviet and U.S. doctors are conducting research into the psychological aspects of stereotyped thinking and trying to validate the principles on which the new thinking of people of the nuclear era is to be created. The participants in the "Harvard nuclear psychological program" cooperate with Soviet psychologists and psychiatrists on questions of educating young people in a spirit of peace and mutual understanding among peoples. The U.S. public organization "World Without War" has established contacts with the Committee of Soviet Scientists in the struggle for peace and against nuclear war with the purpose of studying this very problem.

Within this joint activity the struggle for the BASIC right of all mankind -- the right to life -- is being conducted.

[Editorial office] What can you tell us about Soviet psychiatrists' international activity in recent years?

[Vartanyan] Contacts with our foreign colleagues have expanded. The plan for the participation of Soviet psychiatric institutions in WHO programs on psychiatric health problems is being successfully implemented. In the past 3 years our scientific collaboration with socialist countries has more than tripled. Collaboration with psychiatrists from capitalist countries is also developing. Our center alone holds three or four symopsiums or conferences a year with major scientists from Western countries. We are currently studying proposals from psychiatric institutions in the United States, Britain, Italy, Greece, and Finland on long-term joint research.

[Editorial Office] It seems that then it has not proved possible to isolate Soviet psychiatry, even though some people in the West have actively tried to do that, especially after the All-union Society of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists announced its withdrawal from the WPA in 1983.

[Smulevich] The withdrawal from the WPA did not indfluence our collaboration with other international professional organizations. We have good contacts with the World Federation of Biological Psychiatry Associations, the World Association of Social Psychiatry, and the International College of Neuropsychopharmacologists, and through them with the United States, Britain, Japan, France, the FRG, Switzerland, and many other countries. We can say with confidence that the attempts to isolate Soviet psychiatrists have failed.

Incidentally, I should like to recall the circumstances in which the decision to withdraw from the WPA was taken. Reactionary circles tried to use the association as an instrument for political pressure in that frenzied slander campaign which was mounted against us. Falsified reports were published and pseudoscientific gatherings were organized on the theme of "psychiatric abuses in the USSR." Pressured by certain national societies, the WPA Executive Committee took a most inconsistent line. For example, the occasions when we presented the WPA Executive Committee and its so-called review committee with extracts from the case histories of people of concern to the West were concealed and those psychiatrists who tried to objectively and honestly assess the state of health of such people were persecuted. The campaign was generously financed and professionally organized.

[Editorial office] By whom?

[Morozov] Mr. Brody, then president of the American Psychiatric Association, in a circular addressed to the national societies of various countries, advised that inquiries, clarifications, and explanations on questions of "psychiatric abuses" in the USSR be sent to... the State Department.

[Editorial Office] And finally: as an article signed by Dr. A. Stone, former president of theAmerican Psychiatric Association, in a recent edition of the newspaper PSYCHIATRIC NEWS claims, many Western psychiatrists are campaigning increasingly actively, according to Stone, for the building of bridges of friendship with Soviet colleagues. What do you think about that?

[Vartanyan] Naturally, we support any broadening of contacts withour foreign colleagues, including in the United States. However, we believe that cooperation must be developed on a professional basis. Science and political intrigue are incompatible.

POZNER REFUTES ALLEGATIONS OF DANILOFF SET UP

LD111128 Moscow World Service in English 2300 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Vladimir Pozner commentary]

[Text] After having been on "Nightline" on Tuesday and had an exchange with the former assistant secretary of state, Lawrence Eagleburger, of course in addition to being questioned by Ted Koppel I think it's appropriate to enlarge on the subject in today's talk. The subject was the case of Nicholas Daniloff, the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT correspondent in Moscow who was arrested and has been formally charged for espionage.

In essence the discussion centered less on the case than on what it meant for Soviet-American relations. The basic U.S. contention, as voiced by Mr Eagleburger, and pretty much seconded by Mr Koppel was that number one, Mr Daniloff was set up; number two, that this had been planned and pertetrated by forces in the Soviet Union who wished to destroy the possibility of a summit between General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan; number three, that Mr Daniloff was clearly innocent, a fact supported by Mr Reagan's intervention on his behalf.

Let's look at those arguments. Number one, Mr Daniloff's having been set up. The fact of the matter is that Mr D. had a contact calles Misha who used the codename Frunze when calling on the phone. Daniloff knew Misha for years and on several occasions had asked for classified information. This same Misha had been working with Daniloff hand and foot, supplying him with what he required. Hardly a good choice for a set-up, considering the large number of Soviets Daniloff frequented. That's on the one hand. On the other, if Daniloff wasn't expecting anything from Misha but innocent newspaper clippings, why did he use evasive action and hide in a clump of bushes?

Now the second argument. The alleged Soviet opponents of a summit. Stepping back a little from the Daniloff issue, but closer to that of the summit and who is for what, how's about this comparison? If there is a summit, it will coincide with the United States breaking out of the SALT agareements, pushing ahead with SDI, expelling Soviet UN personnel and testing nuclear devices hell-for-leather. On the Soviet side it would coincide with about 18 months of (?faithfully) adhering to a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests and allowing U.S. scientist to monitor that fact on-site in the USSR. Now I ask you, who is doing what to create a more productive summit atmosphere?

Number three. President Reagan's having gone to (?beg) for Mr Daniloff is proof of his innocence. Many years ago, President Dwight D. Eisenhower, formally, and in public, denied that the United States was conducting U-2 spy plane flights over the Soviet Union. He said this, having been advised that the pilot (?Gary Powers) had been killed. But he was alive and was produced. And this wrecked the summit meeting that had been scheduled in Paris. So one U.S. President was misled by his intelligence advisers and, shall we say, strayed from the truth. Couldn't that happen again? The Paris summit was then wrecked. Was it because the Soviets shot down a spy plane or because the United States sent planes to spy on the Soviet Union? Why don't all of you think a little bit about that in connection with the Daniloff case?

KORNILOV VIEWS U. S. MEDIA, JOINT U. S. SUMMIT

LD120534 Moscow TASS in English 0525 GMT 12 Sep 86

["So Far Only Whispers" -- TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow September 12 TASS -- Political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The mass media in the United States vigorously continue discussing the possibility and prospects of a Soviet-American summit and contend with feigned optimism that in the United States almost evrything is ready for the meeting. For intance, in its just published September 15 issue the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT announced in its "Washington Whispers" section that the White House intends to arrange the summit meeting in order to "demonstrate the President's commitment to peace". By itself a desire on the part of the United States to demonstrate its commitment to peace would be much more in line with the realities of the modern world and the interests of the United States itself then the striving to threaten the partner with force, to flex nuclear-missile muscles and engage in sabre-rattling. The latter, alas, has become in recent years an inspearable component of American foreign policy.

But how, using what means does Washington intend to demonstrate its commitment to pace? Is it that Washington has taken into consideration the demands of the international as well as the American public and finally decided to reciprocate the Soviet call to ban nuclear tests? No. Is it that they in Washington have understood the danger and futility of the plans of preparations for "star wars", the danger of undermining such a fundamental document as the ABM treaty and of abonding the Salt II treaty? No. Since the time of the Geneva Soviet-American meeting we have not come closer to an arms reduction agreement by a single inch despite all the efforts made by my country. So the question arises: What does the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT mean when it refers to Washington's desire to "demonstrate" its "commitment to peace"? A new portion of peace rhetorics, to be more correct -- pseudo peace rhetorics with no concrete deeds to back it? But it is so obvious that the value of contacts and meetings, including those at summit level, is not in themselves as such but in their results.

In this context it is apt to repeat again the USSR's firm and principled stand: It is for holding a Soviet-American summit, but such a summit that would result in noticeable progress in the solution of a least one or two major problems of international security. But since facts show that the United States, at least at present, is not prepared for such an approach, Washington's desire to "demonstrate" its "commitment to peace", mentioned by U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, belongs sooner to the realm of "washington whispers", to use this magazine's language, than to reality.

YEUTTER THREATENS TO LEAVE GATT CONFERENCE

LD111433 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0828 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Washington 11 Sep (TASS) -- Behind the screen of U. S. demands for the establishment of "just relations in world trade" is concealed the present administrations open aspirations to secure for American monopolies a priviledged position in the system of world trade relations.

This is quite obvious from the speech delivered in the U.S. chamber of Commerce by C. Yittar, a U.S. representative at trade talks. C. Yeutter has in fact given an ultimatum to participants in the forthcoming round of trade talks to be held next week in the Uruguayan city of Punta del Este in the framework of the General agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT): They will either have to satisfy the U.S. demands for reorganization of the world trade system in a way that is advantageous for Washington, or they will have to come to terms with complete failure of the talks.

"The United States," the high ranking representative of Reagan's administration said "can leave the talks if their demands on a number of questions are not satisfied." The United States demands in particular that GATT member countries stop subsidizing agricultural exports, extend agreements in the framework of the GATT to banking transactions abroad, and relax the restrictions on foreign investment in their economies and so on. It is obvious that in all these spheres, and in particular the sphere of the agricultural products trade, there are extreme differences between the United States and West Europe and developing countries. Demanding easier access for Washington into foreign agricultural markets, the United States is in fact attempting to transfer onto the shoulders of GATT partners the extremely serious problems of American farmers caused by the Reagan adminsitration's policy.

In C. Yeutter's address could be heard an openly insulting attack on developing countries taking part in GATT. "It must not be allowed for states, whose share in the world trade turnover represents 3 to 4 percent, to threaten the future of the entire world trade system, C. Yeutter said [no endquotes as received]. As AP says, this refers above all to 10 leading developing countries, headed by India and Brazil. They speak resolutely against the U.S. attempts to extend the agreement in the framework of GATT to trade in services, first of all meaning banking services, and foreign capital investment. These states assume with justification that if the U.S. demands should be met, then they would become victims of financial aggression by powerful American banks.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH U.S. FIRM EXTENDED

LD101332 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1301 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 10 Sep (TASS) -- Kirill Dyumayev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and Warren Anderson, chairman of the Board of the American firm Union Carbide Corporation, today signed a protocol here to extend a scientific-technological cooperation agreement for another 5 years.

The agreement provides for joint developments, in particular, on problems of cleaning natural gas, and production of plastics materials for the cable industry, carbon brushes and electrodes, and molecular filters, and also foresees cooperation in the modernization and reconstruction of enterprises producing polyethylene. In the context of the agreement the partners exchange information, organize seminars and symposiums, carry out joint research and testing of various materials, and exchange results on this.

Union Carbide Corporation supplies the Soviet Union with certain chemical products, including insecticides to protect cotton plantations.

REPORT NOTES INCIDENTS AT U.S. NUCLEAR PLANTS

PM111300 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRYIYA in Russian 31 Aug 86 p 3

[TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin dispatch: "Accidents at Nuclear Installations"]

[Text] Washington, 30 Aug -- Around 5,000 technical malfunctions and accidents of varying degrees of seriousness occurred in 1984-1985 at various U.S. nuclear power plants and other nuclear installations under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Energy. In 1985 alone the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission received information on 3,000 incidents of various kinds which occured at nuclear power plants. Their number grew by almost 23 percent as compared with 1984. This information is cited in report issued here by the Critical Mass organization, which is engaged in research into problems in the nuclear power sphere.

Furthermore, specialists working for the organization consider that almost 35 percent of incidents are simply unreported. They calculate that in 1984 each nuclear installation recorded an average of 26 technical malfunctions and incidents. In 1985 the figure increased to 31. Out of the total of 100 nuclear power plants in the United States, the document says, "not a single one functioned without problems" during the period under review.

The study points out that at least 18 serious accidents occurred during this time about which the relevant U.S. bodies ought to have informed Congress but they did not do so. These include a leak of more than 6,000 liters of hot water contaminated with radiation from the storge pits of the complex producing Sequoia-1 nuclear fuel at Chattanooga, Tennessee. In 1985 there was an incident at the Davis-Besse) nuclear reactor, near Toledo, Ohio, whicn "in terms of its characteristics was strikingly reminiscent of" the serious accident that occurred at the nuclear power station on Three Mile Island, Pennsylvania, in 1979.

The statistics on the number of emergency shutdowns of various power units at nuclear installations in the United States also indicate problems with technical backup of their operations. In 1985 for example, there were 750 such shutdowns, that is, a 28-percent increase over 1984. More than one-third of them were caused by faulty equipment or errors made by servicing personnel.

LAVRENTYEV: PENTAGON 'HOODWINKING' CONGRESS ON COSTS

LD111654 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lavrentyev reports.

The Pentagon is hoodwinking the Congress by deliberately overstating the costs of military programmes on the plea of some "compensation" for inflation. This conclusion is contained in a report of the General Accounting Office (GAO) of the U.S. Congress. The report points out that the Pentagon has been receiving additionally about $50,000 million in this way since 1982. GAO specialists have established that the Pentagon spent much less funds to make up for the inflation-caused increase in the costs of military programmes than it had asked for the purposes. Democratic Senator William Proxmire, on whose demand an inquiry was made, called for an end to such practice. However, such calls are simply left unheeded in the administration.

Analysts point out in this connection that the White House's request for the allocation of a record-high sum of 320,000 million for military purposes in the 1987 fiscal year likewise includes an increased "adjustment for inflation".

U.S. SUBMARINE MODERNIZATION PLAN CITED

LD111335 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 11 TASS -- THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper reported today that the U.S. Navy was going to modernize this Autumn two Poseidon atomic submarines armed with strategic missiles. According to the paper, the decision was adopted despite the Reagan administration's intention, stated earlier this year, to dismantle one of its submarines, Alexander Hamilton. The modernization of the two nuclear submarines would cost 220 million dollars, said a spokesman for the U.S. Navy. This step, THE WASHINGTON POST acknowledged, might result in U.S. violation of provisions of the Soviet-American SALT II agreement. According to administration officials, the decision meant that the number of strategic arms systems owned by the U.S. would exceed the SALT II restrictions by mid-December this year when the U.S. would fit cruise missiles on 131 B-52 bombers.

REPORT CRITICIZES WEINBERGER-KURIHARA TALKS

PM111111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Under the Militarists' Thumbs"]

[Text] Washington, 6 Sep -- Talks have been held at the Pentagon between U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger and Y. Kurihara, chief of Japan's National Defense Agency. An official spokesman of the U.S. military department noted that these consultations were "productive" and took place "in a friendly atmosphere." This description of the outcome of the talks is not accidental. U.S. officials make no secret of their satisfaction with Y. Kurihara's confirmation of the Japanese Government's readiness to follow obediently in the wake of U.S. policy in Asia and the Pacific. The National Defense Agency head assured the Pentagon chief during the talks in Washington that he intends to do "everything necessary" to fulfill the 5-year plan for building up Japan's military potential, elaborated by the Japanese cabinet and envisaging an annual increase of more than 5 percent in military expenditure.

CIA PREPARATION FOR NICARAGUA MERCENARIES CITED

LD120614 Moscow TASS in English 0608 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 12 TASS -- The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is preparing a large-scale action on sending mercenaries inside Nicaraguan territory. This follows from a report in the New York weekly, VILLAGE VOICE. According to the publication, representatives of the mercenary organization called civilian material assistance, controlled by the American espionage agency, contacted members of the anti-Laotian counter-revolutionary group headed by General Vang Pao who had fled to the United States, with a view to organizing jointly an invasion of Nicaragua. Moua Song, a spokesman for the anti-Laotian group, told the weekly that the group had been asked to provide pilots.

TALYZIN, YAO HOLD 'BUSINESSLIKE' TALKS

PM111421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] Beijing, 10 Sep (TASS) -- A meeting took place yesterday in the building of the All-China Assembly of People's Representatives between Nikolay Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplans and Yao Yilin, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo and deputy premier of the PRC State Council. In the course of the talks, both sides exchanged information on the progress of socialist construction in the USSR and the PRC and conducted businesslike and point-by-point discussions of many aspects of Soviet-Chinese relations.

The participants in the meeting expressed mutual satisfaction with the substantial progress achieved in various fields of cooperation between the two countries.

Both sides gave their positive assignment of the progress in fulfilling existing accords. It was noted that on their basis, the scope of mutual Soviet-Chinese links and contacts is significantly expanding. Both sides expressed their interest in the further development of trade, economic, scientific-technical, and cultural links, both through the improvement of already established forms and through searching for new, most promising ones. Confidence was expressed that the meetings and conversations on a wide range of issues of interest to both sides, which are being held in the course of the visit, will give a new impulse to the further advancement of Soviet-Chinese relations in various spheres in the interests of the peoples of the USSR and the PRC as well as the cause of peace and socialism.

Taking part in the meeting, which took place in a businesslike and congenial atmosphere, were Makhail Busygin, USSR minister [timber, pulp paper wood processing industry], Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; leading workers of a number of ministers and departments accompanying Nikolay Talyzin; and also Oleg Troyanovskiy, ambassador of the USSR to the PRC.

That same day there was a meeting between Nikolay Talyzin and Song Ping, member of the PRC State Council and minister in charge of State Planning. Both sides stressed that reciprocal familiarization with the organization of planning activity in the USSR and PRC and an exchange of views on the work of planning organizations in the resolution of the economic tasks facing the peoples of both countries are of great importance for socialist countries with planned economies. Mutual interest was confirmed in establishing direct contacts between the USSR State Planning committee and the PRC State Planning Committee. It was noted that such a step will promote the development of Soviet-Chinese business cooperation.

There was a meeting today between Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Zheng Tuobin, the minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. Specific issues related to the further expansion of economic ties between the USSR and PRC were discussed.

N.V. Talyzin and those accompanying him visited the Sijiaing suburban area and familiarized themselves with the structure of agricultural production and the organization of the work of local industry.

RSFSR PAPER NOTES PRC ECNOMIC EXPERIMENT

PM111236 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Aug 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "China: Reform Started"]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Aug -- In conformity with a PRC State Council decision, a reform of the economic mechanism's management structure has started in 16 of the country's cities, including Suzhou, Changzhou, Luoyan, and Jiangmen. As Beijing's RENMIN RIBAO reports, the reform is being carried out as an experiment. During its implementation tasks of further streamlining and simplifying the state apparatus and rationally distributing functions among party and administrative bodies in the economic sphere will be tackled. The task of gradually switching to scientific forms and methods of managing the economy has also been set.

The holding of this experiment, which forms an integral part of the reform of the economic system in China, the newspaper writes, will make it possible to resolve the tasks of economic building in those cities more effectively.

SHAKOV ON PRC COOPERATION AGAINST NUCLEAR ARMS

OW110607 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Shakov commentary]

[Excerpts] Listeners: We have reported that an international meeting was held in Pyongyang aimed at making the Korean Peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone. The meeting adopted a declaration calling on the United States to remove its military bases in South Korea and withdraw its forces. It opposed the rigging up of a U.S.-Japan-Korea military alliance. Our station commentator Shakov writes:

These demands show the aspirations of nations in the Asia-Pacific region. Militarization of this region is being accelerated every day owing to the U.S. ruling clique's efforts. The United States vainly seeks military superiority in Asia. It has always had military bases in Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, and other Asian countries; it has deployed nuclear weapons on many of these military bases. The United States has deployed more than 1,000 nuclear warheads in South Korea alone. This is why the call for making the Korean Peninsula a nuclear-free zone is particularly urgent. [passage omitted]

The Soviet Union has steadfastly supported the desire of people of all countries to make their region a nuclear-free zone. The Soviet Union welcomes the establishment of nuclear-free zones. As you all know, the Soviet Union has proposed that all nuclear weapons be destroyed by the end of this century. Since 6 August 1985, the Soviet Union has unilaterally suspended all nuclear tests. Although Washington has provocatively conducted repeated nuclear tests, the Soviet Union has yet again extended its moratorium until New Year's Day 1987. [passage omitted]

It should be pointed out that the Soviet Union's peace proposal has enjoyed widespread support among the people of all countries in the Asia-Pacific region. They also highly praise China's action. During the Soviet nuclear test moratorium, unlike the Western nations, China has not conducted a single nuclear test. The latest situation shows that the Soviet Union and China still have tremendous latent force to cooperate for peace and the socialist cause for the elimination of nuclear weapons.

IZVESTIYA CITES PRC EXPERT ON RUSSIANISTS' FORUM

PM110941 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own special correspondent Ye. Ivanova: "...And Russian Was Everywhere To Be Heard"]

[Excerpts] Budapest-Moscow -- This international congress required no knowledge of foreign languages. All its participants spoke Russian. They delivered reports, discussed their problems, engaged in dispute, and simply conversed, all in Russian. The interlocutors mixed among themselves in such an animated way that it is difficult even to say what was the more interesting -- the numerous reports at plenary and section sessions, scientific seminars, and round tables, of which there were more than 900 -- or the endless conversations in the spacious halls of the Budapest Congress Center, in the auditoriums and on the marble staircases of the Polytechnic Institute, or in the excursion buses. [passage omitted]

Let us remember that the International Association of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature was created on the initiative of a number of countries in Europe, Asia, America, and Australia in September 1967. This reflected a growing worldwide interest in Russian language and written literature. The association has done much to improve Russian teaching and to provide it with a great scientific validation and educational-methodological equipment and organization. The A.S. Pushkin Russian Language Institute, set up on its initiative, has more than 3,000 teachers, postgraduates, and students from 60 countries in the world attending courses there each year and around 2,500 people studying by correspondence. Branches of the institute operate in a number of countries. The International Association of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature has brought together academics, practicing teachers, literary specialists, linguists, methodologists, translators, and public figures.

And now we we will hear from congress participants. [passage omitted]

Professor Wang Fuxiang, rector of the Beijing Foreign Languages Institute and vice president of the All-China Association of Russian Language Teachers.

"Russian is studied in 66 higher educational institutions in China. The institute under my direction has 3,300 students, who study 28 languages. After acquiring basic knowledge and skill in a foreign language the students receive training in such specialist jobs as translator and international affairs expert, linguist, literary expert, or specialist in the spheres of international cultural exchange, politics, and finance. I myself did postgraduate studies at Moscow University in 1955-59 and am attending such a congress for the first time: Our association of Russianists joined the International Association of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature only last year. It has given me great pleasure to get to know new colleagues and meet with old acquaintances." [passage omitted]

GOVERNMENT GREETS DPRK LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

PM111248 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

To Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the DPRK Administration Council.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and all the Soviet people send you, the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee, the DPRK Administration Council, and all the Korean people fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on the 38th anniversary of the formation of the DPRK.

The formation of the DPRK was a historic event in the Korean people's life and opened before them broad prospects for development along the socialist path. During the years of people's power, fundamental revolutionary transformations have been carried out in economic and social life in the country. Under the WPK's proven leadership, great successes have been achieved in creating and consolidating socialism's material and technical base, developing science and culture, and increasing the people's prosperity. Today the republic's working people are waging an energetic struggle to carry out the tasks set by the Sixth WPK Congress.

Soviet people fervently welcome the fraternal Korean people's achievements in building socialism and unfailingly support their just struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the motherland's peaceful unification.

We highly appreciate the DPRK's support for the Soviet initiatives aimed at involving the Asian and Pacific region in the general process of creating an all-embracing system of international security.

Recently our countries celebrated a noteworthy date -- the 25th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between the USSR and DPRK. The celebration of the treaty's jubilee demonstrated once more the inviolability of their fraternal ties, the fruitful character of our cooperation, and its dynamic development in all spheres.

We express the firm confidence that the friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and WPK and between the USSR and DPRK, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will continue to steadily strengthen and develop for the good of our peoples and world socialism and in the interests of the joint struggle against imperialism and for peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

We wish you and all working people of People's Korea new successes in the cause of the republic's further economic and social development and in the struggle for the motherland's reunification on a peaceful, democratic basis.

CPSU Central Committee
USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
USSR Council of Ministers

RAZUVAYEV REVIEWS PYONGYANG PEACE CONFERENCE

PM111414 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[V. Razuvayev dispatch: "Peace and Tranquillity to the Korean Peninsula"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Sep -- "Transforming the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, a zone of peace." This was the theme of an international conference held in Pyongyang 6-8 September. It was attended by more than 120 delegations from 78 countries, including the Soviet Union, and also by representatives of a number of international democratic organizations.

The topicality of the problems discussed at the conference is self-evident and their solution is long overdue. As a result of aggressive U.S. Intrigues, Korea has been divided for more than 40 years now and its southern part has been transformed into a military-nuclear bridgehead of the Pentagon. Forty thousand U.S. servicemen are permanently stationed there, and more than 200 military installation are located there, including bases and arms dumps at which many hundred units of nuclear weapons are stored. It was stated at the conference that with the "full agreement" of its rulers several tens of experimental samples of the neutron bomb have been brought to South Korea from accross the ocean. A decision to deploy Pershing-2 and cruise missiles on its territory has been adopted recently. Provocative scenarios of "limited nuclear war" are regularly rehearsed near the territory of the DPRK. At the same time, efforts to pull together a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul militarized triangle are being stepped up. All this, the conference participants declared from the rostrum, has exacerbated the situation on the Korean peninsula to a dangerous degree and has transformed it into one of the world's explosive spots.

Understandably, aggressive actions of this kind on the part of the U.S. ruling circle and their Seoul placemen cannot fail to evoke the Koreans' justified concern. Their alarm is shared by the peoples of Asia and all people who treasure peace and security. In the prevailing situationthe DPRK Government of favorable conditions for the country's peaceful reunification. Its step in this direction are common knowledge. They include proposals for withdrawing all U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea, replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, and holding tripartite talks between DPRK, South Korean, and U.S. military leaders on the establishment of a Democratic Confederative Republic of Kokyo. In the present complex conditions fraught with the threat of a new armed conflict, special importance is attached also to Pyongyang's recent proposal to transform the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, a zone of peace.

These constructive steps of people's Korea had the support of all the conference participants. They noted in their speeches and in the adopted documents that the package of new soviet initiatives aimed at ending the nuclear arms race, preventing its psread to space, and completely eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons and also extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests by the Soviet Union represent an improtant step in support and development of the peace-loving Asian states' initiatives to strengthen trust and mutual understanding between the countries of the Asia and Pacific region of which the Korean peninsula is component part. These initiatives, Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and DPRK president, said, addressing the conference participants, graphically demonstrate the responsible stance and peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and to defend peace and security on earth.

The results of the representative international conference which has ended in Pyongyang testify to the growing desire of the peoples of the Asian and other continents to make their contribution to the joint quest for a common comprehensive approach to the formation of security systems and lasting peace on our planet.

DPRK TRANSFERS KPA UNITS TO CIVILIAN PROJECTS

OW121054 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0001 GMT 12 Sep 86

[From the Novosti newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] The DPRK has adopted a decision to send 150,000 troops of the People's Army to construct civilian projects. Reporting this to journalists at a press conference in Moscow, Major General Kim Hak-san, military attache at the DPRK Embassy in the USSR, noted that subunits of the Korean People's Army [KPA] are taking part in the construction of the Nampo Dam, the development of 300,000 hectares of saline soil areas, and the construction of other economic facilities. Military units from the Demilitarized Zone are being sent to the civil construction projects. The DPRK is prepared to take other steps in the interests of peace on the Korean peninsula.

MPRP'S NAMSRAY WRITES ON ASIAN SECURITY NEEDS

PM111117 Moscow TRUD in Russian 31 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by Ts. Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society, under the general heading "1 September Is Trade Union Peace Action Day: For the Sake of Life": "A Comprehensive Approach"]

[Text] The realities of the modern world demand fundamentally new thinking and a new approach to problems of war and peace. The Soviet Union is setting a good example here.

The extensive package of peace initiatives recently put forward by the USSR aimed at preserving life on earth has, as is well known, been augmented by yet another practical step. The extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions introduced a year back embodies the policy of socialism -- a policy of peace and cooperation.

This is also confirmed by important initiatives advanced by your country to resolve regional problems.

In the light of the present situation in Asia, Mongolia fully supports the constructive and far-reaching proposals put forward by the Soviet Union this July as a realistic basis for a comprehensive approach to resolving the problems of ensuring lasting peace and security in the Asian and Pacific region. These initiatives mark out a clear path toward achieving pan-Asian security by means of concerted efforts, dialogue, and collaboration among the states of the region. The convening of a Pacific conference, as proposed by the Soviet Union, and the holding also of a conference on measures to build confidence and promote the nonuse of force would also be practical steps in that direction. Therefore, we rate highly the idea of convening an "Asian Helsinki" as a potential way of initiating the process of strengthening our peoples. A difficult [as published] in the region.

Mongolia seeks in every way to help improve the situation in Asia and facilitate the discovery of ways of strengthening general security acceptable to all sides. Proceeding from that premise, Mongolia put forward a proposal back in 1981 that a mechanism excluding the use of force in relations among states in Asia and the Pacific be created. Our party's 19th Congress, which was held that year, advocated the holding of a pan-Asian public forum.

PRAVDA VIEWS SRV'S ECONOMIC, POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

PM110855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent M. Domogatskikh: "Following The Great Behests. Vietnam Celebrates Its 2 September National Holiday"]

[Text] The Vietnamese people's democratic revolution was victorious 41 years ago. It matured and developed under the influence of the rout of Hitlerite fascism in Europe and Japanese militarism in the Far East. The declaration of independence proclaimed by Ho Chi Minh in Ba Dinh Square on that unforgettable September day traced the bright horizons of the creation of a new society free from colonial oppression and social inequality. But the people's power did not have time even to thoroughly examine the legacy it had inherited from the long foreign rule. French colonialist forces invaded. The communists called the people to arms. Right up to the historic victory in April 1975 the struggle took place beneath a slogan which united all strata of the people: "There is nothing dearer than independence and freedom." The 30 years of appalling war against French and then against U.S interventionists meant endless trouble for the people, set the country's economic development back, and created intractable problems. The materials now being published in the context of preparations for the Sixth Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Congress note that in the past 10 years, overcoming the consequences of war and backwardness, the state has been focusing attention on increasing food production -- a problem long essentially regarded as insoluble. The 1976-80 5-year plan, the first after the country's reunification, was a kind of trial of strength, a period of accumulation of experience of management in conditions of unity and peace and quest for ways of building and running an effective economy. During this period food production increased by 2 percent per annum. This was a pretty good indicator in principle, but it was overtaken by the population increase, and this created additional difficulties. A new approach was needed to the solution of important socioeconomic problems.

Continuing the South Vietnamese rural cooperativization process started after the liberation, the party and government are taking steps to strengthen cooperatives and state farms in the northern part of the republic and to develop the initiative and creative energy of rural workers by introducing the family contract and paying people in accordance with the end result.

There was marked progress as a result. In 1976 13.5 million metric tons of food (in rice equivalent) were produced, 4 years later it was 14.4 million, and last year the harvest was 18.2 million metric tons. This was accompanied by other positive changes in the countryside: Improvement of livestock productivity, development of subsidiary enterprises, and construction of social and cultural facilities. The well-being of the population, especially in the countryside, improved, but, as the precongress documents note, living standards in general are still low, and in the years to come a great deal of work will have to be done to change the material position of city dwellers -- above all workers and employees -- for the better.

Vietnam's industrial potential was essentially destroyed by barbaric bombing by U.S. aircraft over a period of more than 8 years. But Vietnam was not left in the lurch. Again the socialist community countries, above all the USSR, came to its aid. The Soviet land helped it to remedy the destruction, to construct coal mines and quarries, the Bien Son cement plant, and the Pha Lai thermal electric power station. The port of Haiphong was modernized, the (Tkhanglong) double-deck rail and road bridge was built over the Red River, and a housing construction combine and dozens of transport and agricultural, machinery repair and maintenance stations are in operation. With the assistance of Soviet specialists and equipment tens of thousands of hectares of virgin

land are being opened up in the south, where large state farms have now been set up to grow rubber, coffee, tea, and tropical fruits. Construction work is proceeding rapidly at two hydroelectric schemes -- Hoabinh and Chiang, which are intended to fundamentally change energy availability in the SRV. Oil and gas prospecting and extraction are proceeding successfully on the continental shelf -- the collective of the joint "Vyetsovpetro" enterprise, comprising many thousands of Soviet and Vietnamese oilmen, is engaged in the work. In 1981-85 the volume of Soviet assistance to Vietnam was 3.5 times as much as in the previous 5-year plan. In the current 5-year plan 23 major national economic facilities are being constructed or overhauled and another 50 are in the planning and research state. A substantial addition to the 100 industrial social, and cultural, facilities constructed before!

The aid and technical assistance in the development of the Vietnamese economy are increasing with each passing year -- which, of course, is very important. But it is even more important now -- and this is stressed in the precongress documents -- to make cooperation more efficient and ensure that capital investments bring real products: goods, power, machinery, and raw materials.

The Vietnamese people are celebrating the 41st anniversary of the victory of the revolution at an important stage in their history -- at the height of preparations for the Sixth CPV Congress, which will determine a program for building socialism in the next 5-year plan and in the longer term. The report and election campaign has started in party organizations. It will assess the successes and the mistakes, outline ways of surmounting shortcomings, strengthen the unity of party ranks, and increase the militancy of every organization and every communist. "We must ensure," CPV Central Committee General Secretary Truong Chinh said, "good preparations for the congress in order to justify the expectations of the entire party, Army, and people... In the past 10 years it has become clear that a breakthrough in the socioeconomic sphere can only be achieved by changing people's consciousness and thinking, above all economic thinking. We must apply Marxist-Leninist teaching in Vietnamese conditions. No one can do this for us. To do it we must use Vietnamese realities, specific Vietnamese people, specific conditions of historical and economic development, the social situation, and Vietnamese traditions as a springboard."

The CPV Central Committee general secretary also pointed out that because of errors, haste, underestimation and, in some cases, defiance of objective laws and because of conservativism and sluggishness the system of bureaucratic management of the economy was retained for too long, as a result of which production growth and improvements in labor productivity and quality were hampered. This gave rise to many adverse phenomena.

Following Lenin's behest, the CPV adopted a course of boldly revealing shortcomings and errors in the belief that this would help it to cope with the problems facing the country. Summing up the work done since the victory of the revolution, the CPV is outlining the targets which have to be reached in the current 5-year plan and in subsequent years. It will be a huge and difficult task, the precongress documents say, and it will require initiative, creativity, selflessness, a high degree of consciousness, and responsibility for the job in hand on the part of every communist.

During the years since the August revolution the Vietnamese people have been through grim ordeals and difficulties. There are still many even now. The party is indicating the ways to surmount them and is planning big changes in all aspects of our life. The whole country is currently engrossed in the preparations for the Sixth CPV Congress. People have supreme confidence in the party's plans. This support is the guarantee of future victories and accomplishments.

MOSCOW NEWS INTERVIEWS CAMBODIA'S CHEA SIM

PM111516 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No. 36, 8 Sep 86 p 7

[Interview with Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Politburo member and PRK National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim by Igor Danilin: "No Easy Tasks Before Our Revolution"]

[Text] "The people and leaders of Kampuchea support the idea voiced by Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok on including the Asian and Pacific region in the system of international security, they approve of the Soviet Union's extension of the nulear explosions moratorium."

This was said in an interview between our correspondent and Chea Sim, a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the National Assembly of the PRK, who led a delegation of Kampuchean parliamentaries on a visit to the USSR.

MOSCOW NEWS: The Khmer people got rid of the Pol Pot clique seven years ago. What has been accomplished by the country since then?

Chea Sim: Kampuchea has put an end to hunger. We have achieved that through expanding agricultural production and through external and -- being provided by our neighbours Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union. Also helpful are deliveries of supplies from various international organizations including the Red Cross, UNICEF and the AAPSO. The country's industrial enterprises, handicraft shops and various offices are operating.

But people cannot live on bread alone. We have reestablished the system of education. Adults too are learning. Seventy per cent of former illiterate people can now read and write. Higher school works too. Many young Kampucheans are enrolled in Soviet higher schools. There is a tremendous demand for teachers, doctors, engineers and agronomists. This is because the former specialists were almost completely annihilated by Pol Pot men. The network of medical services is operating again. In a word, there is a return to normal life in the country.

Our successes could have been more impressive if our efforts and funds were not diverted to fighting Polpotovites and other groupings of the Khmer reaction recruited to carry out the international plot against the PRK. The bridgehead for the aggression is Thailand, which harbours gangs of traitors, where they receive supplies of foreign-made weapons.

But we shall defend our homeland.

MOSCOW NEWS: Why is it that the so-called "Kampuchea issue" has not been resolved through political means?

Chea Sim: There is no forgiving Pol Pot for his policy of genocide. Our people have meted out to him a stern sentence and there is nothing to be discussed with him. As regards Sihanouk, whose name Polpotovites now use as a cover, we suggested that he stop the subversive actions and expiate his guilt before the country. But the plotters regard political means, talks with Phnon Penh, unsuitable. Tension along the border between Thailand and Kampuchea is more to their advantage.

People in the neighbouring ASEAN countries, primarily in Indonesia, begin to realize it is not countries of Indochina which are to blame for the tension but those who would like to stir up hatred and mistrust between the two groups of states in South-East Asia. Together with Vietnam and Laos, the PRK is doing its best to explain our policy to our neighbours. [paragraph continues]

The recent scheduled conference of foreign ministers of the three countries of Indochina in Hanoi addressed Thailand with a proposal to open talks aimed at reaching settlements along the borders with Kampuchea and Laos. I am sure the time will come at last when confidence and good-neighbourliness will triumph in our region. Many Kampucheans forced or deceived into becoming refugees are coming back to their country. The people's government humanely treats those who own up to their mistakes.

ASEAN MEETING PRODUCES 'LITTLE OF PRACTICAL USE'

PM111332 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent report: "The Hopes Have Not Been Vindicated"]

[Text] Manila -- The halls of the Manila Hotel where the economic conference of ASEAN countries at ministerial level was held are empty. Journalists were barred from the meetings. And even during the breaks between sessions their participants gave no interviews, apparently in accordance with a formal agreement. The only chink in the curtain for correspondents was the press conference at the end of the conference. But again those questioned were extremely tight-lipped and replied to questions in general terms while trying, however, to sound as optimistic as possible, saying that there was agreement to act jointly at the upcoming talks within the framework of GATT and that it had been decided to pool efforts in the struggle against the protectionist policies of the "mighty of this world..."

However, it was clear that this optimism was artificial, that the conference had produced little of practical use. "All the questions have been passed on to commissions for further study," J. Concepcion, Philippines minister of trade and industry, declared at the press conference.

So what is happening? Most of the ASEAN countries are in principle for the establishment of a free trade zone within the association and favor an expansion of trade exchanges and the elaboration of a common economic policy with respect to the United States, Japan, and West Europe. But as the saying goes, they are still "at square one" despite the fact that the ASEAN summit, scheduled for July next year, is approaching.

Many factors affect the mutual economic relations inside the association. One of the main ones is the economic recession in virtually all ASEAN countries. And since their economies are geared primarily to the world capitalist system, individual ASEAN countries which urgently need foreign capital investments do not wish to appear too obstinate, which might result in international banks controlled by the United States and Japan refusing them credit.

Naturally, this situation is actively exploited by the Western countries and Japan, whose transnational corporations have established themselves in ASEAN countries and to whose banks these countries owe vast sums of money. In the Philippines alone, foreign capital investments total around 5 billion dollars while the foreign debt exceeds 26 billion dollars.

The association's countries are living through difficult times. They face a difficult question: To what extent can regional cooperation replace the albeit temporary, albeit ultimately harmful, but in present conditions attractive blessings of economic ties with the West and Japan.

CPSU, PRESIDIUM MESSAGE ON BULGARIAN ANNIVERSARY

PM111056 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council; and

Comrade Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers,

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire Soviet people send you, the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian State Council and Council of Ministers, and the entire fraternal Bulgarian people fervent congratulations and best wishes on the 42d anniversary of the socialist revolution -- Bulgaria's national holiday.

The historic victory of 9 September 1944 signified a fundamental change in the Bulgarian people's destiny, marked the beginning of decisive political and socioeconomic transformations in the country, and opened the way to building a socialist society. Under BCP leadership and in close alliance with the USSR and other socialist countries, the working class, peasantry, and people's intelligentsia transformed their motherland by selfless labor into a socialist state with modern industry, developed agriculture, and advanced science and culture. The Soviet Union's working people rejoice sincerely at People's Bulgaria's achievements.

Now, when our countries are resolving largely similar tasks of accelerating socioeconomic development and improving all spheres of social and political life, the CPSU and BCP, proceeding on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are actively cooperating on the whole range of problems of socialist building. We note with profound satisfaction that the mutual enrichment with experience and the search for the most effective solutions to urgent questions of bilateral cooperation have become the immutable norm of the constantly strengthening relations between the CPSU and kthe BCP and between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria at all levels and in all areas. Joint efforts to implement the Long-term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and 1the Bulgaria Through the Year 2000 and the Comprehensive Progaram for CEMA Countries' cientific and Technical Progress are acquiring great significance for raising the level of that cooperation.

Communists and all Soviet people value the political and ideological unity between the CPSU and kthe BCP and the fraternal friendship of the USSR and Bulgarian peoples. Resolving the large-scale tasks posed by the 27th CPSU Congress, we shall continue to develop all-around Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation for the good of our countries' peoples and for the cause of socialism and peace.

Bulgaria's contribution to strengthening kthe socialist community's cohesion, implementing the allied countries' collective course of ending the arms race, removing the threat of nuclear war, and creating an all-embracing system of international security is highly appreciated in the Soviet Union. We fully support Bulgaria's energetic efforts to develop good-neighborly relations in the Balkans and transform this region into a zone of peace free of nuclear and chemical weapons. Socialist Bulgaria's constructive foreign policy unfailingly serves the cause of peace and cooperation among the peoples.

In marking Freedom Day -- People's Bulgaria's revolutionary holiday -- together with you, dear friends, we wish the Communists and the Bulgarian people continued successes in building a developed socialist society and in implementing the 13th BCP Congress decisions.

May the fraternal alliance between the CPSU and the BCP and between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples strengthen!

The CPSU Central Committee
The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
The USSR Council of Ministers

Sokolov Greets Counterpart

PM111018 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 86 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade D. Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my account I cordially congratulate you and Bulgarian People's Army personnel on the national holiday -- the 42nd anniversary of the socialist revolution.

Soviet servicemen, like the entire Soviet people, are sincerely gratified at the achievements of the Bulgarian socialist state in developing its economy, science, and culture and strengthening its defense capability. We make a high assessment of the combat alliance, strengthening friendship, and constantly developing cooperation between our fraternal countries, peoples, and armies.

I wish you and all Bulgarian servicemen further successes in fulfilling the responsible tasks set the People's Army by the 13th BCP Congress.

With communist Greetings

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister

PRESIDIUM MESSAGE TO ZHIVKOV ON BIRTHDAY

PM111103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic

Dear Comrade Zhivkov!

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium cordially congratulate you, outstanding party and state leader of the Bulgarian People's Republic and eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement, on your 75th birthday.

Your entire life is an example of wholehearted service to the party of Bulgarian communists and selfless struggle for the triumph of the ideals of socialism. The course of accelerating fraternal Bulgaria's socioeconomic development and revealing socialism's potential more fully in various spheres of the country's social and political life is inseparably linked with your multifaceted activity and the 13th BCP Congress decisions.

You have earned the profound respects of communists and the whole Soviet people through your commitment to the cause of strengthening the unbreakable Soviet-Bulgarian friendship and deepening collaboration between the BCP and the CPSU and the Bulgarian People's Republic and the USSR in all spheres of mutually enriching cooperation. People in the Soviet Union value at their worth your tireless efforts in the interests of the socialist community's cohesion and the strengthening of the positions of world socialism and the international communist movement, and in the struggle against the military threat, for the preservation and strengthening of universal peace.

We wish you, dear Comrade Zhivkov, good health, energy, and new great successes in the work for the benefit of the fraternal Bulgarian people, for the sake of peace and socialism.

The CPSU Central Committee

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Birthday Award

PM111107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

["USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree Awarding the Order of the October Revolution to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the BCP Central Committee and Chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Noting his outstanding services in the development of the fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and the Bulgarian People's Republic and his great contribution to the cause of strengthening the cause of peace and socialism, and on the occasion of his 75th birthday, the Order of the October Revolution is awarded to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, the Kremlin, 5 September 1986

CSSR ENGINEERING MINISTER ENDS WORKING VISIT

LD061352 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Ladislav Luhovy, Czechoslovak minister of general engineering, ended his working visit to the Soviet Union today. He exchanged experiences with our Soviet partners on the development of production engineering and discussed opportunities to strengthen cooperation between the two countries in this area. In these talks principal attention focused on cooperation in agricultural [as heard] engineering, the automotive industry, and the manufacture of machine tools.

WALTERS REBUFFED IN WEST EUROPE CAPITALS

PM111022 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kapralov commentary under the rubric "Topics of the Day:" "Walters Has Been Told 'No'"]

[Text] The lightning tour of West European countries by Vernon Walters, the U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, has ended. Calling in Madrid, Lisbon, Rome, Brussels, the Hague, Paris, Bonn, and London, Washington's emissary sought "tough sanctions" against Libya from the allies on the pretext of "evidence of Libya's involvement in acts of terrorism."

Allow me to recall that the same pretext was used by the White House in April this year for the U.S. Air Force on Libya. The bombing raid was preceded by a Walters trip to West Europe. At that time of all the allies only Great Britain agreed to act as an accomplice in the attack. The F-111 fighter bombers which dropped their lethal cargo on sleeping Libyan cities in the early hours of 15 April took off from British territory.

On this occasion, as the British press reports, the British Prime Minister M. Thatcher let her "cool attitude" to Walters' mission be known and did not grant him a personal interview. The British government, THE GUARDIAN writes, has decided "to avoid any new military or economic action against Libya."

Bonn, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, "has declared publicly that there is no need for new actions against Libya and expressed concern and irritation in connection with the Reagan administration's attempts to raise the Libyan question again."

According to the news service of the French newspaper LE MONDE, in Madrid Walters failed to produce a single piece of "incontrovertible evidence" of terrorism sponsored by Libya which would justify the toughening of the political course in respect of this state.

In Paris, LE FIGARO writes, President Francois Mitterrand of France explained to Walters that the French side had no information about Libyan plans for subversive actions and that at present there was no justification for tougher measures against that country.

In Brussels, too, according to the French LIBERATION, Walters failed "to convince."

In Rome Prime Minister Bettino Craxi said that nothing had happened which could justify possible direct military action against Libya. In the view of the Italian newspaper L'UNITA, the U.S. envoy is returning to Washington empty-handed.

A commentator on the first channel of the Italian state television network summed up the V. Walters visit as follows: The West European countries have said "no" to military actions and adoption of new repressive measures against Libya.

UK FOREIGN SECRETARY'S VISIT TO U.S.

LD111013 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 11 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy:

The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, during his visit to the American capital met with U.S. Vice-President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and other administration officials. Howe informed them of the Common Market's position on measures of economic pressure on the south African apartheid regime.

Both the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the administration of Ronald Reagan are opposed to any effective sanctions against the Pretoria racists who resort to terror to suppress the black people's demands for an end to the apartheid system. Howe said, however, that Britain would be unwilling to join the measures to be approved by the EEC countries at their Brussels meeting next Monday. He refused to tell a press conference here what the measures would be.

In justifying its refusal to adopt real, rather than symbolic sanctions against South Africa, the White House had always referred to its allies. The presidential spokesman, Larry Speakes, said on July 25, for instance, that U.S. unilateral actions would not have the effect which could be produced should they be taken jointly with the allies.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES AUSTRIAN BUSINESSMAN

OW101410 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0025 GMT 10 Sep 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] On 9 September Comrade Demichev received the director of the Austrian Rudolf Bauer Company (Ziffer). Comrade Demichev reminded the guest about the peaceful initiatives and concrete measures being adopted by the Soviet Union to end the arms race, and explained the essence of the extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. The talk passed in a friendly atmosphere.

ZAGLADIN, DELEGATION DEPART FOR L'UNITA FESTIVAL

LD112143 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS -- A delegation of the CPSU and the newspaper PRAVDA headed by Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, today left for Milan at the invitation of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party to take part in a festival of L'UNITA, the main newspaper of the Italian Communist Party.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE CONGRATULATES AKEL

PM111530 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus.

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee cordially congratulates the Central Committee of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) and all Cyipriot Communists on a significant event: the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Communist Party of Cyprus, of whose cause AKEL has become the worthy continuer and successor.

Soviet Communists, the message says, highly appraise the weighty contribution of the Communist Party-AKEL to the national-liberation struggle of the Cypriot people against British colonial supremacy, to the construction of an independent Cypriot state, and to the rejection of the ceaseless interference of the U.S. and NATO militarist circles, which aspire to turn the island into their own military bridgehead in the Near East. AKEL's principled line, directed toward a just settlement of the Cyprus issue within the UN framework and toward the consolidation of peace in the eastern Mediterranean area, deserves profound respect. Over the 60 years of its existence, the Communist Party-AKEL has changed from a handful of communists into a mass party, whose authority and influence among the people is steadily growing.

The 60th anniversary is being marked in a complicated international situation, when the question of war and peace has become the most important problem of modern time and concerns the interests of all peoples. Special responsibility for the fate of the world lies on communists -- vanguard fighters not only for the fundamental interests of the working people, but also for saving life itself on earth. The active participation of AKEL in the antiwar movement gives it a mass and fighting character.

The CPSU and AKEL are connected by durable ties of fraternal friendship and cooperation, at the basis of which lie the unshakeable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Soviet Communists hold dear this friendship and will tirelessly continue to strengthen it.

In the present period of severe ordeals which have fallen to the lot of the people of Cyprus, the CPSU expresses ardent solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of AKEL, supports it, and wishes the Communists of Cyprus great successes in achieving an all-embracing settlement of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the UN resolution and in the name of the triumph of peace and security of Mediterranean peoples and the whole world.

REPORT VIEWS PDRY POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SCENE

PM101225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Sep 86 First Edition p 6

[Special correspondent Yu. Glukhov dispatch: "Hard Test. Notes on the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen"]

[Text] Aden, September -- The 30-degree "cool" of the early morning was already being filled with the intense heat of the day when we left Aden. We were heading for the "interior." At the suggestion of our colleagues -- South Yemeni journalists -- were were to familiarize ourselves with life in various provinces of Democratic Yemen. On the way we gave a lift to some reporters for the newspaper 14 UKTUBAR and took them to the port and the medical faculty of Aden University. They were preparing materials on the expanison of sea shipments and on a new graduation of doctors.

So-called "production" topics occupy an important place in the pages of the local press. For many of the republic's achievements, even modest ones, are most frequently steps along an as yet untrodden path. And particularly great attention is being paid to everyday concerns and affairs now that the country is overcoming the grave consequences of the tragic January events and the fratricidal internecine strife.

Now Khormaksar -- a district of Aden and the site of recent battles involving tank subunits -- lay behind us.

"Would you really say now that there had been fierce fighting here?" Muhammad Sa'id, who was accompaning us, asked. Indeed, I only noticed a few devastated apartment blocks, and the multistory Hotel Aden had gaping holes. Many wounds have already been healed.

"It is harder to erase from the memory what happened," our traveling companion remarked. "The trace has remained. And it is a grave one."

I will remind you that on 13 January Aden radio broadcast an official statement, which was published the next day by the press of various countries. It spoke of an attempted coup d'etat and an attemt on the life of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who then held the post of general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and head of state.

It subsequently came to light that the events had had a different hue. They were the culmination of disagreements within the party and its leadership, which had recently been growing over many problems. The target of the attempted assassination was not 'Ali Nasir Muhamad but his opponents. It was a question of an attempt to forcibly get rid of persons not to his liking and of a section of party and state workers. During a Politburo session on 13 January (the general secretary himself was absent) they were subjected to an attack.

Armed clashes at once flared up in the capital and in a number of provinces. They continued for more than 2 weeks and resulted in the deaths of thousands of people, chiefly cadre party workers. Those who died during the events of 13 January and in the subsequent fighting included such eminent figures as 'A.F. Isma'il, one of the YSP's founders; 'A. Antar, deputy chairman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Supreme People's Council Presidium; A.S. Had, chairman of the Party Control Commission; and S.M. Qasim, minister of defense.

Having failed in that fighting, 'A. N. Muhammad and some of his supporters fled abroad. There was a change of leadership in the YSP. The process of consolidating and reorganizing state, party, and public institutions is still continuing. The question of the causes of the events that happened is also a subject of discussion.

And it evidently was no coincidence that it was set in examinations at the party school in Abyan Province, which we visited.

"Great changes had taken place in South Yemen since the victory of the national liberation movement and the achievement of independence," 'Ali Muhammad (Zurayy), one of the school's students, said in answer to ths question. "The comprador bourgeoisie had been eliminated, agrarian reform had undermined the feudal and semifeudal foundations, a party armed with the theory of scientific socialism had gradually been created on the basis of three political organizations, and other transformation had been carried out."

However, (Zurayy) continued, it had not been possible to eliminate all the accretions of the past, particularly tribal and parochial trends. The socialist orientation, as is known, does not rule out the participation of the national bourgeoisie in the country's development, but the relaxation of control in this matter led to tangible growth in bourgeois influence. And a desire to assert a regime of personal power recently manifested itself.

No, the path of the South Yemeni revolution was not simple and easy. Suffice it to say that over the 19 years since independence was attained, major leadership changes have occurred five times in the country -- changes associated with a course correction and accompanied by military actions. The struggle against backwardness and for progress inside the country was complicated by a hostile attitude toward the PDRY on the part of "conservative neighbors" and by intrigures on the party of both Arab reaction and imperialist forces.

Accompanined by Qasim 'Abdallah Husayn, secretary of the district committee, we visited the lands of cooperatives in Abyan Province. There are seven such farms in the Khanfar district, where he works. Rain has fallen in the mountains this year. Water held back by a dam constructed with Soviet aid has irrigated the fields. The state has provided the peasants with seeds and fertilizers at reduced prices.

But Qasim is worried. He is alarmed at the fact that two cooperatives in the district have been broken up in recent years. More than 500 agricultural machines have been resold from the state sector into private hands. Private construction contractors have begun to flourish. Cases of corruption and degeneracy have been exposed in the party apparatus. "Bottlenecks" in the YSP's social base have evidently a made themselves known. In the Khanfar district's party organizations, for example, just 28 percent are workers and 14 percent peasants.

These acute problems are also characteristic of the country as a whole. They are were discussed at the Third YSP Congress, held back in October of last year. The tasks of strengthening the party and stopping the bourgeoisie's spontaneous growth were set.

The class awareness of broad sections of Yemeni workers, the congress documents stated, remains weak. The most progressive and organized detachment of the working class -- industrial workers -- is still the smallest one. Organization and class awareness are affected by the low concentration of manpower in connection with the absence of large enterprises and by the influence of a petit bourgeois mentality.

An analysis of the social structure of the countryside, it was pointed out at the congress, shows that the process of stratification is continuing among the peasantry, the larget class in the PDRY. [paragraph continues]

A definite stratum of middle and rich peasants has appeared in the course of economic development. The latter resort to using hired labor on certain jobs.

The congress also noted the emergence of a parasitic bourgeoisie, particularly in the contract construction sector. It was stated that this stratum resorts to abuse of the law and speculation and seeks to corrupt individuals in the state apparatus.

The January event focused attention on negative phenomena and the need to overcome them. However, the changes that are occurring in no way cast doubt on the PDRY's actual strategic line.

"Our policy is the policy of the party, not of one man," Muhammad Husayn, chief editor of the newspaper 14 UKTUBAR, said. "Its main directions are the completion of the national democratic revolution stage and the creation of preconditions for the transition to socialist building, support for Arab unity, nonalignment, the struggle for peace in the region and throughout the owrld, the exposure and thwarting of the intrigues of American imperialism and Israeli aggressors, and the strengthening of ties with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We are doing everything necessary to maintain and strengthen good relations with neighbors."

Nevertheless, some people would like to use Democratic Yemen's purely internal problems as a pretext for interfering in its affairs. Attempts are once again being made to organize a political and economic blockade of the republic.

"A propaganda campaign is being conducted in the West and in certain Arab countries to discredit our country, its achievements, and the YSP," Muhammad Ahmad Jirghum, PDRY minister of culture and information, said. "Unfortunately, certain shady aspects of recent events have provided grounds for speculation. But not only propaganda guns have been fired. A number of Arab countries, for example, have stopped economic aid."

Food is being removed from poorly controlled border zones to neighboring countries, because prices in Democratic Yemen are low and stable. I was told this in Lahij Province. Saboteurs are also infiltrated. An attempt to poison wells was prevented in one region of Lahij Province.

The Arab press regularly reports also on the preparation of provocations on a far more dangerous and larger scale. According to the Beirut newspaper AL-NAHAR, during one of U.S. Vice President G. Bush's trips to the region there was frank talk of allocating funds to organize subversive activity against the PDRY.

Democratic Yemen is going through a crucial stage in its development. The country is setting a hard test of its staunchness and maturity.

MDP CALL FOR 11 SEP PROTEST IN CHILE

PY100139 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Political commentary by Pedro Correa]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted on attack on Pinochet and state of siege] This is the political picture when the antidictatorial struggle is intensified with a new social mobilization and day of protest called for by the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP] for Thursday, 11 September. The invitation made by the MPD National Board to the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] is patriotically relevant. The invitation urges the PDC to reaffirm its democratic will and to realize that only social mobilization will make it possible to restore democracy without further delay.

The MDP stresses that such a decision by the PDC will be expressed in a united repudiation of the dictatorship on 11 September. This decision should also be expressed by supporting the initiative for a mobilization by the National Civic Assemby [ANC] and particularly, by cooperating to jointly prepare the 25 September demonstration on the Alameda Avenue, the MDP says in its statement made public this past weekend.

We call on all the people and all democratic political forces, as well as on all social forces, to redouble our concerted efforts toward a social mobilizaion that will give momentum to the struggle against the dictatorship until the country becomes ungovernable. We must reach the necessary understanding on the common proposal to find an immediate way out to the country's crisis and to reinforce the decision to march together toward the objective of attaining democracy now. The call we are issuing today is intended to bring into reality the fighting slogan that can be seen painted on the walls of Santiago: Together until the tyrant is overthrown.

FESUNENKO COMMENTS ON U.S. STAND ON CHILE

LD120646 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; "Political Observer" Igor Fesunenko commentary]

[Excerpts] Hello Comrades: The latest reports from Chile speak of the situation there. [passage omitted] [video shows street demonstrations, action being taken by police and authorities]

It is striking and disturbing that a time when the wild outbursts of terror in Chile have reached their zenith, official Washington has come out with attacks on the opponents of Pinochet. [passage omitted] [video shows man with bandaged hand talking to a reporter]

In a Voice of America commentary, which reflects the point of view of the government of the United States, sharp condemnation was uttered with regard to Chile's patriots. It was said that it is they, and not Pinochet, -- and I quote the Voice of America -- who in rejecting the road of democratic changes have chosen terror and violence as a means to seize power. Notice how harmoniously these arguments blend in with the words of Pinochet himself, who, after the attempt on his life, arrogantly proclaimed: It would not be a bad thing for the politicians to realize that we are in a state of war betwen Marxism and democracy, and that the question stands as follows: chaos or democracy. [passage omitted]

NICARAGUA 'STRONGLY DENIES' U.S. TERRORISM CHARGES

LD111230 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Managua September 11 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Andrey Kurguzov:

Nicaragua strongly denies charges, trumped up by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, that its government is involved in a number of acts of terrorism against staff members of U.S. diplomatic missions in Central America, Nicaraguan vice-president Sergio Ramírez told a news conference here Wednesday.

Washington's ill-intentioned fabrications alleging Nicaragua's involvement in "international terrorism", he said, aimed to set the stage for a stepup in U.S. aggression against this country.

By spreading such false claims, the White House attempted to present the Sandinist popular revolution as a "threat to democracy" in Central America, while in fact the real threat to peace in the region amenated from the U.S. Administration's aggressive policy of fanning the flames of the armed conflict there.

It was not accidental, Sergio Ramirez said, that the C.I.A.'s invented charges had been publicized at a time when Washington had endorsed 100 million dollars in funding for Somocist mercenaries sowing death and destruction in Nicaragua.

Acting to pave the way for direct military intervention in this country, the United States the espionage agency's hands to stage acts of terrorism against the Nicaraguan people, he said.

The U.S. Administration was acting towards Nicaragua from a position of strength, threats and political blackmail and resorting to blatant lies, which demonstrated Washington's disregard for the elementary norms of international law and its intention to legalize its dirty aggression against Nicaragua, Sergio Ramirez said.

Flagrantly ignoring world opinion and the ruling of the International Court of Justice in the Hague, which had condemned U.S. interference in Nicaragua's affairs, the Reagan administration had followed a policy of state terrorism to which thousands of Nicaraguans and internationalists had fallen victim, the Nicaraguan vice-president said.

The Nicaraguan Government, he said, rejected in principle and condemned any manifestations of international terrorism.

U.S. attempts to implicate it in terrorist activities were directed at justifying direct military intervention against Nicaragua, Sergio Ramirez said.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES HOUSING, FOREIGN CONTACTS

LD111942 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] At an 11 September meeting the CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved an initiative of the Gorkiy vehicle works collective on solving the tasks of providing every family with a separate apartment. The works collective is striving to accelerate the solution of this task by increasing the production efficiency and by a more economic and purposeful use of the funds earned through new management methods. The increase of capital investment for housing constructon will make it possible, as early as 1995, to provide every vehicle works family with a separate apartment.

Having noted the importance of the initiative of the Gorkiy vehicle works collective, aimed at the implementation of the program guidelines of the 27th CPSU Congress, the Politburo has instructed the central committees of union republic Communist Parties, kray and oblast party committees, and ministries and departments, to disseminate this initiative widely in all branches of the national economy and to orientate organizational and mass political work toward the further intensification of production, an increase in construction quality and the strengthening of the constructon supply base, and an all-round improvement of the housing conditions of working people.

The Politburo has considered it expedient to begin the preparation of a new law on the provision of pensions for working people, bearing in mind the futher improvement of labor veterans' living conditions and stimulating their more active participation in social production. In this context there will be careful consideration of proposals from the public received by the central bodies, public organizations, and the press, radio and television.

Measures were outlined for raising the technical level of communication equipment. In order to satisfy more fully the requirements of the national economy and the population for communications services and to raise their quality, these measures envisage organizing the design and manufacture of the requisite materials and components for the production of up-to-date equipment and also the reconstruction of existing plants manufacturing this equipment and their outfitting with advanced technology.

The Politburo meeting reviewed questions connected with the Soviet Union's participation in the special session of the general conference of the IAEA, scheduled for the end of September, which will discuss the problems of strengthening international cooperation in ensuring safe conditions for nuclear power production. The Soviet Union's proposals for the creation of an international system for safety in nuclear power production, which have received wide support throughout the world, fully accord with the practical resolution of this important task. The Politburo stressed that nuclear safety is inseparably linked with the halting of material preparations for nuclear war and that renunciation of nuclear tests is a most important step in this direction.

After hearing a report on the talks held by Comrade Ryzhkov and Shevardnadze with Aubert, vice president of the Swiss Federal Council and head of the Foreign Affairs Department, the Politburo expressed the Soviet Union's wish for the futher development of political dialogue and mutually advantageous business ties between our countries.

It examined a report by Comrade Demichev on his talks with Finnish President Koivisto during the Helsinki visit by a Soviet state delegation which attended the Kekkonen funeral.

The meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo also discussed certain other questions pertaining to the development of the Soviet economy, ties with foreign states and the strengthening of international cooperation.

Resolution on Developing Fine Arts

LD11324 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS -- The resolution by the CPSU Central Committee and the government on developing the fine arts published in Soviet newspapers today will help improve the artistic appearance of Soviet cities, especially of new residential neighbourhoods, Vasiliy Zakharov, minister of culture of the USSR, told a press conference here today. It opens up ample opportunities for restoring old streets and architectural monuments.

Zakharov described the course of broadening publicity, in particular, the decision on organizing open contests for monuments and memorials as an important aspect of the resolution. An open contest for the best design of the monument of victory in Moscow has already been announced.

The resolution provides for measures to upgrade working and living conditions of artists, sculptors and architects. They involve the construction on state funds of studios, holiday homes for workers in art and new exhibition halls. The remuneration for most significant artistic works bought by state collections will be increased.

MOSCOW NEWS REPORTS CHERNOBYL NEWS CONFERENCE

PM111518 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 35, 31 Aug 86 pp 2, 6

[Vladimir Kyucharyants article: "Chernobyl -- Tragedy of Six Errors"]

[Text] Soviet experts have prepared for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) detailed information concerning the reasons for the breakdown at the Chernobyl atomic power station and its medical and ecological consequences.

Time, of course, heals pain. But it aggravates questions. Is it possible, four months since the tragic incident in the small town on the Pripyat River, to answer today, with adequate conviction, those questions which continue, as before, to worry people in our country and abroad (as this was revealed at the press conference given in Moscow for Soviet and foreign journalists and by the intensity of the conference)? Is chain reaction in progress deep within the reactor now being immured in concrete? What is the ecological situation in the area? Will the breakdown in Chernobyl alter the main development trends in world nuclear energetics? Etc.

Let's start with the last question. Yes, the concept of safety and reliability in nuclear energetics will be reconsidered with Chernobyl events taken into account. And the matter in this case is not in the technical imperfection of the reactors, not in the low reliability of their protective systems or in the lack of domes over the power units as it was often said in the Western press which was trying to sow dragon's teeth of hostility towards our country on the bitter soil ever since the beginning of the Chernobyl tragedy.

Rather, it is all the other way around. However much a paradox it may seem, a painstaking study of the reasons for the breakdown made by experts (and the study yielded two voluminious tomes of information) showed that the prolonged reliable operation of the systems, which pose a great potential danger, can become a reason for the personnel's growing complacency which means that it can lead to human mistakes that could lead to a disaster.

The April 26 breakdown happened in the course of an experimental test that was conducted at the turbo-generator set of the plant's 4th power unit. The people who are guilty of criminal irresponsibility and who created the catastrophic situation at the plant were in charge of the plant's safety. The experiment was staged to test the possibility of using the mechanical energy of the turbo-generator's rotor to supply energy to the power unit in case of sudden power failure. The experiment was wrongly conceived and incorrectly organized. It was not agreed upon either with representatives of the reactor's chief designer, nor with the nuclear safety research administration and was carried out with the reactor in operation and with the emergency protection systems switched off, in particular the system of emergency cooling. The rapid increase in the reactor's power led to intensive steam formation within its channels and then to a steam explosion which damaged some structures of the reactor and which depressurized the shaft.

Therefore, the accident in Chernobyl was a chain of fatal errors of human thinking. The plant personnel committed six mistakes. As the result, the reactor's emergency protection systems were switched off. The tragedy could not have happened, or its scope would have been much smaller, if at least one of them had been excluded. This idea was voiced to journalists, particularly by Academician Valeriy Legasov, deputy director of the Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute.

What is the conclusion? Increasing the protection systems at nuclear plants will not solve the problem. It is the other way around -- their sophisticated may lead to the contrary -- to less reliability. Therefore, a fundamentally new concept is needed for the further progress of nuclear energeticvs. A nuclear reactor with an inate capacity of "superhigh reliability" will have to be elaborated on the basis of this concept. It must be a reactor with a built-in capability to protect itself no matter what mistakes people might commit.

Such is the ideal. In the meantime, the Soviet experts have proposed, in the information submitted to the IAEA, measures on raising the reliability of the already operating stations.

"We are of the opinion," Academician Legasov said, "that the passing on of the know-how at our disposal to other countries will be of use to all our colleagues who are employed in running nuclear energetics projects, and we are counting on an objective, critical and constructive discussion of this know-how. We likewise hope to receive, at the forthcoming conference of the technical experts of the IAEA member-countries, valuable proposals, aimed at doing effective decontamination work."

Let us, however, go back to the questions that interested journalists most of all. What is the state of affairs in Chernobyl today? How under control is the situation? How wide is the scope of radioactive pollution?

"Let's take the reactor. The chain reaction in it had been stopped automatically at the moment of the breakdown. [paragraph continues]

Today the reactor proper, the adjacent premises, the temperature and the radiation level of the 4th power unit are all reliably controlled with the aid of a whole number of systems made especially for this, and of numerous sensors," Academician Legasov said. "However, a part of the fuel that escaped from the reactor is now located at different spots of the building in the form of finely dispersed dust.

"Even though the greater part of this radioactive dust, which is brought out of the shaft by air current, is filtrated with a special layer of materials which were placed into the destroyed reactor during the first days of the breakdown, still this measure does not provide 100 percent guarantees. The ejection of dust will be stopped completely after the ultimate interment of the 4th power unit. As for the plant's 1st and 2nd power units -- they will resume operating already in the autumn.

"The explosion in Chernobyl was not a nuclear blast. But its force was so big that the jet of gases which escaped from the 'crater' penetrated the sky to an altitude of one kilometre. Some 3 percent of the reactor's nuclear fuel was vented into the environment."

According to Yuriy Izrael, Chairman of the State Committee for Hydrometeorology, the pollution is of a spotty nature. A part of the radioactive products ejected into the air settled to the ground and, because of this, the radiation levels near the industrial area of the plant in the first days were equal to hundreds of milliroentgen per hour. Today, too, there are "spots" of radioactive products, in separate places within the zone adjacent to the plant, but they do not penetrate inside the soil for more than a few millimetres. The Hydrometeorology Committee's planes were used for a month to seed the clouds in order to prevent rain fall. This precluded the washing of radioactive products into rivers. Naturally, it is impossible to keep this process in check all the time so that the spraying of chemicals was stopped when the more dangerous short-life isotopes decayed and the radioactive pollution of the locality lessened. It started to rain. They caused a rise in the radioactive level in the pripyat. But it was very insignificant -- up to 10 to the minus 8 curies per litre. The state of the water in the Dnieper basin is kept under constant control to this day. All the products brought to shops and markets are dosimeter-controlled.

People suffered most from the disaster. Radiation -- a treacherous, invisible enemy -- has claimed 29 lives already. And there were also two lives claimed by the blast itself. But there are also some different news.

Everybody remembers the figure 299. It is the number of people who were hospitalized with the diagnosis of acute radiation sickness. Today, as Leonid Ilin, Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, said at the press conference, this diagnosis has been confirmed only in 203 patients, and they include 105 people with the mildest form of the disease. He said that, on the whole, the state of all the people now recuperating at hospitals, sanatoriums and holiday homes is good, but that they will be regularly subjected to thorough medical checkups. This work will be coordinated and research continued by the Radiation Medicine Centre of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences now being set up in Kiev. Chernobyl has imperiously posed the question of the need to set up an international regime for the safe development of nuclear energetics.

On the USSR's initiative, the IAFA has prepared two draft conventions with the aid of our country and the other states affiliated with the agency. The first is "On obligatory Notification of Nuclear Breakdowns Wherever They May Happen", and the second, "On Rendering Assistance to Countries in Case of Breakdowns at Atomic Power Stations". Both of them will be discussed at the special international conference to be held in Vienna this autumn.

Let's remind the readers once more -- the explosion in Chernobyl was not a nuclear blast. But the explosion of the smallest nuclear warhead will ensue consequences equal to three Cherobyl breakdowns. This tragedy warns us that such an unheard-of-force, freed from the invisible atom, can be confronted by man only with the full use of his reason.

BUREAUCRATIC DELAYS TO HOUSING FOR EVACUEES

PM111008 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 86 First Edition p 3

[Mikhail Odinets report under the rubric "Topic of the Day": "House-warmings Under Threat"]

[Text] Daily new settlements built in Liev Oblast's Makarovskiy, Borodyanskiy, and Volodarskiy Rayons for people evacuated from the 30-km zone around Chernobyl AES are welcoming their future inhabitants. Housing for the station's workers and their families is under construction in Kiev. The Kiev Main Urban Construction Administration is to commission more than 320,000 square meters of housing in the third quarter of the year for people from Pripyat. However, the new housing in Kiev is under threat of not being finished because the leadership of the Komi Main Administration for Material and Technical Supply [Komiglavsnab] and the All-Union Main Administration for Logging and Wood Processing [Soyuzglavles] (G. Nabokin, and V. Kostyuk) have not managed to make A. Knyazev, chief of the Komi Main Administration for the Marketing of Timber Products [Komilessnabbyt], fulfill his duty and dispatch timber materials to the Kiev construction workers.

"Request accelerated dispatch of sawn logs under 3d quarter schedule" read the urgent cables sent to Syktyvkar from the capital of the Ukraine; "Construction of 7,500 apartments in Kiev for settlers from Pripyat threatened"' "Request priority dispatch of soft wood sawn logs to Liev housing construction combines..." Yet there is no reaction whatsoever from the far-away city in the north.

The leaves are turning yellow and falling from the trees, the end of the quarter is in sight, outside it is getting colder by the day, and the timber from Komi ASSR has still not arrived. Yet without the sawn logs the joinery articles cannot be made and an apartment without windows and doors is no apartment.

Toward the end of August N. Arkhipets, deputy chairman of the USSR Gossnab, issued instructions at an all-union telephone hook-up conference that measures be adopted to ensure the dispatch of timber to the Kiev Main Administration for Urban Construction. However, 2 weeks have passed and nothing has happened. It seems that the instructions have either not reached the Glavles or perhaps the representative of that esteemed agency who took part in the conference simply failed to take them in.

Although the provision of housing for evacuees from the Chernobyl area and Pripyat is taking its course in Kiev Oblast, thousands of people are still waiting for apartments. But fall is upon us and then comes winter. Does this mean that through the fault of the bureaucrats at the Komilessnabbyt and the bureaucratic practices in the complex USSR Gossnab system, the victims of the accident at the Chernobyl AES will not be able to celebrate the house-warmings they are hoping for this fall?

MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON RADIOLOGICAL CENTER

LD111054 Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS -- A radiological centre is being established in the Ukraine, minister of public health of that Soviet Republic Anatoliy Romanenko said in an interview to the newspaper TRUD.

It will comprise an institute of experimental radiology, an institute of clinical radiology, an institute of epidemiology and radiation affection prophylaxis.

Specialists of the centre will continue checking up the population on the territory affected by the Chernobyl accident. The data obtained will make a register -- entries on the results of observation of people affected by radiation in different doses. It is necessary to have a full picture on certain sections of the territory and by groups of people and only then it is possible to have a systematic, all-round coverage of the population by all propohylactic and medical treatment measures. Pharmacists and medics will be searching for new, more efficient means of treatment, specifically such preparations which prevent accumulation of harmful radioactive substances in the tissue, said the minister.

Radiologists feel concern over problems linked with the use of radiotherapy. The research of specialist of the radiological centre will help find radiotherapy doses optimum for human health.

It is essential to find the safe radiation dose limit not only for sick but also for healthy people. On the basis of such research it will be possible to give scientifically substantiated norms for the people working on any units linked with the use of ionizing radiation. Anatoly Romanenko said that a republican radiological clinic would soon be commissioned on the basis of the centre near Kiev, in Pushche-Voditsa. A specialized clinic for 600 beds is also under construction.

SIMONOV INTERVIEWS KOMMUNIST EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

LD111234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Today saw the publication of another number of the journal KOMMUNIST. In this connection our correspondent Boris Simonov interviewed the journal's editor-in-chief, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Prof ivan Timofeyevich Frolov:

[Begin Recording] [Simonov] Ivan Timofeyevich, the 13th number of the journal is the first number to come out since the familiar resolution of the party Central Committee on the journal KOMMUNIST. Please, can you tell me how will it look this time?

[Frolov] Naturally, a complete encapsulation of everything we have thought of and have now been mulling over in connection with this resolution of our party's Central Committee cannot be expected in the first number. This resolution is of very great importance for our work, and as is stated therein, the journal must rise to a qualitatively new level, and moreover on a stable and long-term basis.

But nevertheless in this 13th number we have tried to produce some materials which might be more in keeping with what the Central Committee wants from us. First of all I would like to say that this number leads with out editorial which is devoted to new political thought and action. Thus we describe what is contained in the familiar statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev of 18 August of this year. We try to show that these proposals in themselves, which Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev made, including the extension of the moratorium on nuclear tests, the unilateral extension of the moratorium, are based on a broad scientific conceptual basis and we try to reveal this.

In addition, I think that in this number the reader will be attracted to such materials as are published under a new heading, "Discussion and Debate" ["Diskussiya i Obsuzhdeniye"]. This heading is appearing in the journal KOMMUNIST for the first time in perhaps several decades. We were also asked to do this by the Central Committee in its resolution. Here an article is published by our well-known economist Lacis. There is a new look at some very important topical economic problems which now face us. We are also publishing some results of a round table held by KOMMUNIST at Novolipetsk metallurgical combine. There, as you know, practicians, scientists and party workers met. It was a very interesting and lively discussion, very full of content, and the editorial office is now summarizing the results. I think they will be of some significance. As always, we are publishing articles by our scientists and party workers on various problems, on problems of restructuring, of the system of management, of central planning, on problems of raising effectiveness of machine-building, on publicity and development of publicity. And there is a selection, by now traditional with us, "In my Opinion" ["Po Moyemu Mneniyu"], from letters to the editorial office. It is very important that people should voice their opinion on the pages of our journal.

Of interest, I think, is an article by Academician Zaslavskaya, "the Human Factor in Development of the Economy and Social Justice." The article poses a great many topical, little-studied and controversial problems and we hope readers will send us articles, letters and ideas which the journal intends to publish in the new section, "Discussion and Debate."

I think the reader's attention will also be drawn to a group of materials published under the heading "the Modern World: Trends and Contradictions" ["Sovremennyy Mir: Tendentsii i Protivorechija"] and bibliographical criticism with fairly rich materials.

I think the most important thing for us now is the search for new forms and new ideas and the utilization of our best scientists and theoreticians with whose help we might be able to implement what I consider to be this major resolution of the Central Committee of the party on the journal KOMMUNIST, a resolution which sets broad tasks regarding restructuring of our social sciences overall and not just the new form of organizing the work of the journal KOMMUNIST.

Of course, the main work in implementing this resolution, as I have said, lies ahead, and we will step up our efforts to make this journal both in content and form closer to what is required by the Central Committee in its resolution. [end recording]

OFFICIAL VIEWS TRIAL OF FORMER TRADE WORKERS

PM111428 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Sep 86 p 4

[Interview with V.I. Cherkasov, member of the RSFSR Supreme Court, by correspondents V. Vostrukhin and M. Mironov under the rubric "From the Courtroom": "Criminals Punished"]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Court Collegium for Criminal Cases under the chairmanship of V.I. Cherkasov, member of the Supreme Court, has examined the criminal case of a group of former workers of the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Trade Administration and of some of the city's trade enterprises. After the sentencing, our correspondents met and talked with the collegium chairman.

[Question] How do you assess this case, Vladimir Ivanovich?

[Cherkasov] It is not a simple case. First, it has great topicality and social significance right now, when a struggle is being waged against unearned income throughout the country. Second, it is a big case: more than 100 tomes. More than 300 witnesses appeared before the court, and more than one expert opinion was heard. The very nature of the charges brought -- abuse of official position, bribetaking, and embezzlement of state funds on a particularly large scale -- presupposed that the threads would extend in different directions. It took more than 9 months to hear the case. The hearing was complicated by the fact that the court came up against false evidence. We have instituted criminal proceedings against four perjurers who tried to mislead the court. We reckon that the press will take an interest in these people and, when the criminal cases are over, will say what prompted the witnesses to give false testimonies. This is important from a moral viewpoint.

The court passed an interlocutory order with regard to the conditions which helped to make abuses of official position, bribetaking, and embezzlement possible.

[Question] How have the criminals been punished?

[Cherkasov] N. Tregubov, former chief of the main administration, was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment; A. Petrikov, his first deputy, to 12 years; and section chiefs G. Khokhlov and V. Kireyev to 10 years each. All are to serve their sentence in an intensive-regime correctional labor colony and have their property confiscated, and some are subsequently to be deprived of the right to hold posts defined by the court. The remaining defendants were sentenced to various degrees of punishment. The sentence is not open to appeal or protest.

ALL-UNION PANEL DISCUSSES FARM SUPPLY PROBLEMS

PM111234 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Aug 86 p 2

[Report by A. Popov: "Deliver on Schedule to the Countryside. From an All-Union Operational Staff Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the all-union operational staff for material and technical supplies to the agro-industrial complex noted that, despite the fulfillment of plan targets as a whole, not all industrial enterprises are coping satisfactorily with the fulfillment of a number of crucial rural orders. The Tulskiy Kombaynovyy Zavod Association, and the Yeletskiy and Melitopol tractor-drawn hydraulic turbogenerator unit plants are behind with deliveries of parts in short supply. The Samarkand Krasnyy Dvigatel Plant, run by the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, fulfilled the 7-month plan for deliveries of cylinders with pistons by only 68 percent. The Vladimir Tractor Plant failed to supply 2,000 of the 8,100 planned crankshafts.

Valid complaints were addressed to the collectives of the Khersonskiy Kombaynovyy Zavod and Tselinogradselmash Production Associations by people waiting for machinery and working parts for the introduction of intensive grain and rape cultivation techniques.

Many complaints have been made to the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry. The Sinelnikovo Spring Plant, the Yaroslavl Motor Plant, and the Ulyanovsk Truck Plant are again on the list of laggard enterprises. There is really no point in citing specific figures indicating how far behind these collectives are with their deliveries to the countryside.

Certain enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry are in no hurry to meet rural orders. One has become accustomed to seeing the Rezinotekhnika Plant in Saransk, the industrial rubber goods plant in Karaganda, and the Azrezinotekhnika Production Association on the list of laggard plants. The failure by collectives of the ministry's enterprises to meet targets has been discussed more than once at sessions of the operational staff. Its representatives gave assurance that they would take the necessary steps to eliminate the lag, but they have not made enough effort to rectify the situation.

There was criticism of the Avtoeksport and Traktoroeksport All-Union Associations and certain Ministry of Railways railroad administrations and organizations and enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, and the USSR Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building.

The staff demanded that V.V. Melashchenko, USSR deputy minister of tractor and agricultural machine building, V.I. Konovalov, USSR deputy minister of the automotive industry, L.V. Skokshin, USSR deputy minister of the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry, and other ministry and department leaders eliminate the shortfall in deliveries of material and technical resources to kolkhozes and sovkhozes as soon as possible. The session participants outlined specific measures aimed at prompt fulfillment of targets for providing the agro-industrial complex with machinery, equipment, spare parts and materials.

The headquarters session was attended by senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, USSR People's Control Committee, and USSR Gossnab and representatives of ministries and departments.

BOOK ON MILITARY LEADERSHIP QUALITIES REVIEWED

PM111527 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Aug 86 Second Edition p 2

[Review by Army General A. Beloborodov: "The Formation of a Military Leader. Thoughts on a Book"]

[Text] In what does the art of a military leader consist? What is the comple., multifaceted process of his formation? The book by Hero of the Soviet Union Army General P. Lashchenko entitled "The Art of Military Leader, " published by the Military Publishing House, is dedicated to this subject. While stressing the role of enlisted personnel in combat, the author also notes the importance of gifted, experienced, and energetic military leaders originating from the people, who demonstrate to the full their perspicacity, great organizational abilities, and also the ability to find new forms and methods of leading combat operations.

Great military leaders able to succesfully lead large numbers of troops do not appear of themsleves. They develop from among officers who have passed through the stage of commanding companies, battalions, and regiments. It is precisely this school, as the author stresses, that is very imporant, and many of our military leaders from the Great Patriotic War period successfully passed through it. From this point of view I see today's young officers as being the main readers of P. Lashchenko's book "The Art of Military Leader." More experienced commanders will also find it considerably useful, of course. But it will open up horizons to officers in the middle ranks and inspire them to study and zealous fulfillment of service.

Only a military leader with a thorough knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory and military science and who is highly educated in the sphere of the social, natural, and technical sciences is capable -- when various unforeseen difficulties arise in the course of military operations -- of maintaining the maximum possible intensity of forces and emerging the victor in confrontation with enemy.

The author's opinion on the courage of a military leader are colored by his experience of the last war. A military leader needs a particular courage, which forms the basis of the decisiveness allowing him to actively lead his troops and boldly take crucial decisions. This courage is a quality rarer than simple bravery. The author examines such qualities of military leaders as the combination of boldness and caution, flexibility and persistency, the ability to bend the will of the enemy to their will, firmness and determination in directing troops, and the ability to foresee the course of developing events.

As is well known, the scientific and technical revolution in military matters has contributed a great deal that is new to military art and to the methods of directing troops but, by making them more complex, it has still further augumented the role of the military leader in the preparation and conduct of operations. His knowledge, will, and intellect will continue to play a decisive role, because no equipment can substitute for creative activity, innovation, and initiative on the part of the military leader.

The author's reasoning on such important qualities in a military leader as presence of mind, circumspection, and firmness in the achievement of a goal is convincing. During the last war I had occasion to be in command of large units, and I can back up the author's opinion that it is important for a military leader to act boldly and decisively. Negative traits in some military leaders have a ruinous effect -- when they lose faith in the enemy's defeat, start to avoid vigorous action, and fail to show proper exactingness toward their subordinates. In this connection, the author's thoughts on the role of initiative in the military leader are very appropriate. Through many examples the reader can see that, even when the sides are of equal strength and when attaining victory is difficult and, at times, seemingly impossible, the military leader conducts a bold, decisive manner -- and halts the enemy. The author shows that in a number of cases initiatives aimed at creatively implementing a plan ensures success even with fewer forces.

A large section of the book is devoted to the commander's work style. The author notes that Marxist-Leninist theory and cadres' ideological conviction serve as the theoretical basis for developing a creative style of leadership. The military leader who possesses mature professional and moral qualities in addition to a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, has a thorough knowledge of military matters and of the weapons and combat equipment entrusted to him, is constantly concerned with his theoretical development, and improves his work style enjoys great prestige. Aiming for a high degree of cogency, the author investigates and compares the work style of two military leaders and their staffs. One is an example of quick, accurate, coordinate work, and the other -- an example of constant tension, quibbling, and the suppression of any initiative from below.

The author's discussion on the role of foresight in contemporary warfare involving the use of nuclear missile weapons is interesting. Foresight, he writes, is not a brief act of intuition or a momentary illumination: It is protracted, painstaking, intense mental work. The collective principle in the work of the military leader, as the author shows, also presupposes relying on the military council and party and Komsomol organizations as well as making every possible use of their experience.

The book notes that knowledge and the qualities of a commander are acquired by a military leader, over a lifetime. The author shows that there has been no outstanding military leader in history who has not tried to improve himself, and he cites dozens of brilliant examples of the activity of military leaders well known and loved by the people. The facts convince us that, the better the all-round training of a military leader in peacetime, the more successful his operation in combat.